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PRESIDENT WILSON RE-ELECTED; BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS DEMOCRATIC!

NEW ALLIED CLAIM CAUSING RENEWED ANXIETY IN GREECE

Finding Ships' Guns Dismantled, Demand Missing Parts Be Restored

FALL ON BOURSE

Accuse Gounarist Deputy Of Supplying Coal To German Warships

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, November 8.—The Allies have demanded the return of the breech-blocks missing from the guns of the Greek flotilla.

King Constantine and the Cabinet are deliberating on the new demands, which include the handing over of the munitions of the navy, breech-blocks and other accessories of the ships' guns. The public are anxious. There has been a heavy fall on the Bourse.

The newspaper Patris has published part of the correspondence seized by the Allies in the house of the Gounarist deputy, Kallimasiotis, ex-Chairman of the Piraeus Harbor Commission, who is believed to have coaled the German warships Goeben and Breslau, thus enabling them to reach the Dardanelles. The correspondence shows that he acted in direct communication with the German Consul-General. Kallimasiotis protests that the documents are forgeries.

Canada Bars Hearst Papers From Country

Also Denies Facilities; Imposes Heavy Penalties For Breach of Order

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ottawa, November 9.—The Canadian Government has excluded from circulation and denied facilities for all Hearst papers. Heavy penalties are provided for anyone infringing these orders.

BAVARIAN PRINCE DIES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, November 9.—A message from Munich states that Prince Heinrich of Bavaria has died of wounds.

GERMANS DEPORT FIVE THOUSAND BELGIANS

Refugees Reach Holland While Others Attempting Escape Are Captured

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, November 9.—The Telegraaf states that the Germans have deported 5,000 persons from Antwerp. Many who attempted to escape were arrested. A few have reached Holland.

253 British Vessels Bought by Neutrals

Tonnage of 344,053 Lost Before the Government Obtained Control

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 8.—Mr. E. G. Pretyman states that, since the war broke out, 253 British vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 477,855, have been transferred to neutrals, of which 344,053 tons were sold before Government control became operative on February 12, 1915.

Sardinia's Mails of Oct. 2 From Shanghai Lost When The Arabia Was Torpedoed

Post Office Cannot Compensate; Ship Also Carried Valuable Cargo; Passengers in Boats in 20 Minutes

The British Post Office in Shanghai states:

The P. and O. Arabia (sunk in the Mediterranean) had on board the following mails from the British Post Office, Shanghai:—

To London and the United Kingdom, despatched from Shanghai by the s.s. Sardinia on October 2:—Parcel mails, including parcels posted up to 5 p.m. on Saturday, September 30. Letter mails, including registered articles posted up to 10 a.m. on Monday, October 2 and ordinary correspondence, printed matter and samples, posted up to 10.30 a.m. of the same day.

No compensation is paid by the Postmaster General in respect of mails lost on steamers sunk by the enemy. War risks are not covered by Post Office registration or insurance, but registered articles and parcels can be insured against such risks at most of the local offices of British insurance companies.

All Mails Were Lost

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 8.—The Post Office states that, so far as is known, all the mails on the P. and O. s.s. Arabia have been lost. She carried mails from Australia, Ceylon, India, Aden, the Straits Settlements, Egypt, China and perhaps also British East Africa, Zanzibar, Seychelles and Mauritius and also parcel-mails from most of the places mentioned.

The cargo of the Arabia was valuable, being believed to include wood, wheat, a little lead from Australia, silk from China, tin and rubber from Singapore and pearls from Bombay. Comparatively little loss falls on the London insurance market, as a large amount of the cargo was insured by the State.

The P. and O. Company states that 198 of the Arabia's passengers have been landed at Malta and 84 at Port Said. Others are expected at Malta today.

Despite the bad weather prevailing at the time, the passengers and crew, numbering 721 in all, were safely transferred to the ship's boats, within twenty minutes of the torpedoing of the ship. Excellent discipline was maintained.

The company is giving every assistance to the passengers, who will be brought to London as speedily as possible.

The great majority of the passengers were Australians, including some nurses. The P. and O. Company has taken measures for the comfort of the passengers and has arranged for accommodation, clothes and money. The company has also arranged to collect the passengers at Marseilles, as early as possible.

The naval authorities pay a tribute to the discipline displayed on the Arabia, which enabled the rescue. Besides the passengers who have arrived at Malta, others are expected at Marseilles very shortly. Further batches are arriving in Egypt.

The British steamers Sunnyside (? Sunniside; 447 tons), Sheldrake (2,697 tons) and Suffolk Coast (750 tons) have been sunk. Four of the crew of the s.s. Sunnyside are missing.

ONE OF MOST BRILLIANT OF SOMME'S VICTORIES

Micheler's Men Could Only Use Bayonets and Grenades, Mud Choking Rifles

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, November 9.—General Micheler's victorious troops have strongly organised and are firmly holding the ground won on Tuesday last south of the Somme. The Germans heavily bombarded the positions lost, but, so far, they have delivered no counter-attack.

The advance realised is one of the most brilliant achievements in the battle of the Somme. Torrential rain had been falling for hours and the downpour was heavy when the troops started out to attack.

The preliminary bombardment had been considerably hindered by a gale. The assailants, nevertheless, advanced over the most unfavorable ground, covered with and sinking into the mud.

A desperate battle developed between the three French divisions assailing and the Germans opposing and making a fierce resistance. Mud and rain having put muskets out of order, bayonets and grenades replaced them.

Groups of houses in Ablaincourt and Pressoire were lost and re-taken several times. In the former, a German company, having refused to surrender, was completely wiped out.

The advance realised brings the French line to within two kilometers of Marchelepot and to less than two kilometers from the Chaulnes-Peronne railroad. The French thereby considerably enlarge their positions, from which they will be able to launch an attack against the knoll at Chaulnes, which is seriously outflanked on the north and east.

The official communique issued this afternoon reported: There have been great reciprocal artillery actions in the region of the Somme. The nervous German infantry asked for many barrages.

An attack made by the Germans against Saillisel was driven back, after brief hand-to-hand fighting. Calm prevailed elsewhere on our front.

London, November 9.—General Sir Douglas Haig reports: We discharged gas east of Armentieres and bombed the enemy's trench-line.

Central Powers Ask For Polish Recruits

Independence Celebration In Warsaw Is Pronounced A Fiasco

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, November 9.—A telegram from Vienna states that the Austrian and German Military Governors of Poland have issued a proclamation appealing for recruits for the Polish army to be employed against Russia.

Paris, November 9.—A Polish newspaper states that the ceremony of the independence of Poland at Warsaw was a fiasco, only 3,000 out of the 800,000 inhabitants attending.

BIG ENEMY PROPERTIES IN ENGLAND AUCTIONED

Bechstein Piano Firm Goes For £56,500; Lord Rhondda Buys Sanatogen

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 8.—The enemy business of Bechstein and Co., piano makers, including their extensive premises in the West End, their concert-hall and stock has been sold by auction. It realised £56,500.

Lord Rhondda and a group have privately acquired the enemy concern of Sanatogen.

CHINESE PROTEST

We are informed that at a meeting of the Cantonese Guild in Shanghai Thursday a petition was drafted and sent to Hon. Yang Tcheng, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, setting forth that British warships have been stopping steamships between Shanghai and Canton and taking off bills of lading and drafts, thus causing confusion and loss among Chinese merchants. They have asked Mr. Yang to forward their protest to Peking with the request that the government take the matter up with the British Legation.

His Policies Indorsed!

Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States for four more years.

RUSSO-RUMANIAN FORCE CLEARING THE DOBRUDJA

Assuming Offensive, Drives Invaders Back; Ghersovo Is Burned By Germans

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Bukharest, November 8.—An official communique reports: There was a furious bombardment in Prahova Valley. We repulsed an infantry attack. We advanced southwards in the Dobrudja.

Enemy sea-planes attacked Sulina. One machine was felled and the aviators captured.

Great activity prevails on the whole Rumanian front. The Russo-Rumanian forces are successfully resuming the offensive in the Dobrudja, driving back the enemy, who retired, burning several villages in their retreat. Generally, the military situation is favorable everywhere.

Petrograd, November 9.—The official communique issued today reported: The Rumanians repulsed the Germans east of Buzen Valley and took 100 prisoners. We repelled enemy attacks in Jiul Valley.

After driving back the enemy's advance-guards in the region of the Danube, we advanced southward. The enemy burned the village of Ghersovo.

Australia Threatened By Paralysis Of All Industries by Strike

Railwaymen Side With Coalmen; Suggest Government Take Over Mines

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, November 8.—Unemployment is growing in Australia as a result of the coal strike. Several factories have closed in Victoria and thousands are unemployed.

If the strike lasts, every industry will be paralysed. Many thousand workers in the Commonwealth are idle.

The cargo steamer service in Melbourne is disorganised. Several big factories are closing down.

The railwaymen in Sydney refuse to handle coal. The miners at Brisbane have struck. It is suggested in some quarters that the Commonwealth shall take over the mines.

The Weather

Fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 56.8 and the minimum 47.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 71.8 and 47.5.

SUPPRESSION OF KAISER ONE CHANCE FOR PEACE

World Writer Says Peoples Of Germany Want To End War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, November 8.—A correspondent of the New York World who has recently returned from Germany, in a long story of Germany's aims in the war, says that there is a strong desire for peace in Germany, but no belief that it is near. Germay has realised that victory is impossible. Complete defeat it unthinkable, but a compromise is possible if Russia can be induced to secede from the Allies.

Gemany has dreams of an alliance with Russia and Japan. She regards Britain as the chief obstacle to peace.

Germany insists on her right to expand and hence clings to Belgium, which she regards as the weak point of her flank. It is noteworthy that, during the past eighteen months, eleven neutral countries have questioned Germany regarding the future of Belgium, but not once was assurance given that the sovereignty of that country would be restored.

Germany refuses to give Alsace-Lorraine to France.

The New York World correspondent believes that, before long, an agitation for responsible government will break out in Germany, but the Hohenzollerns will not be dethroned. In such a change lies the greatest hope for peace.

CALIFORNIA'S VOTE DECIDES THE ISSUE; HUGHES DEFEATED

North Dakota Also Goes For President; Minnesota Still Close

COURT TEST SURE

Federal Investigation Inevitable in Some of The Close States

WOMAN ELECTED

Mrs. Rankins Is First To Win Seat in American Congress

Special Cable to The China Press

New York, November 9 (Received in Shanghai 2.17 p.m. Nov. 10).—Woodrow Wilson has been re-elected President of the United States. It is now definitely known that he has succeeded in carrying California and this assures his retention of office.

Wilson Carries North Dakota

Special Cable to The China Press

New York, November 9 (Received in Shanghai at 2.35 p.m. Nov. 10).—California and North Dakota are definitely in the Wilson column so that even if Hughes carries Minnesota, Wilson is the victor by 269 electoral votes to 262.

Court Contest Sure

Special Cable to The China Press

New York, November 9 (Received in Shanghai at 4.56 p.m. Nov. 10).—Minnesota, with 113 precincts yet to be heard from, gives Hughes a lead of 810 votes. A federal investigation and court contest are inevitable in this state.

As regards Congress, the result is very close, but both House and Senate are Democratic. The House of Representatives stands 216 Democrats to 211 Republicans; the Senate 50 Democrats to 46 Republicans.

Wilson Leading In California

Special Cable to The China Press

New York, November 9 (Received in Shanghai at 11.27 a.m. Nov. 10).—A conservative poll of the press despatches, Democratic and Republican, shows that Wilson has 240 electoral votes to 232 for Hughes, with 59 doubtful. California's vote is expected to decide. With 340 precincts unreported in that state, Wilson is leading with 453,000 to Hughes' 450,000.

Hughes Leads In Minnesota

Special Cable to The China Press

New York, November 9 (Received in Shanghai at 10.30 a.m. Nov. 10).—Hughes now has the lead in Minnesota while Wilson leads in California with the counting of the vote still proceeding in both states.

The House of Representatives is surely Democratic but the margin will be less than 10.

Official Telegram

Special Cable to The Chin Press

Manila, Nov. 10 (Received in Shanghai at 10.30 a.m. Nov. 10).—An official cablegram from Washington says that Wilson now has 256 electoral votes assured to him while Minnesota, West Virginia, New Mexico, California and New Hampshire are doubtful.

Latest Reuter's Message

New York, November 9.—(noon.)—President Wilson has 251 electoral votes and Charles E. Hughes 243.

The Presidency depends on California, New Mexico, Minnesota, and North Dakota, in some of which States the votes of the militia on the Mexican border may decide the issue. These probably will not be counted for days.

The closeness of the contest is made evident by the fact that Hughes was leading slightly in New Hampshire yesterday and Wilson is now ahead.

Another factor for delay is the lack of communication in the un-

populated mountainous districts in the doubtful States.

Republicans Want Recount

New York, November 9.—The Republican National Committee announces that a recount is probable in the States where the voting is close, including California, North Dakota, Minnesota, New Mexico and New Hampshire.

Earlier Reuter's Messages

New York, November 9 (4 a.m.)—The position is still uncertain. Hughes now has 239 Electoral votes and Wilson 232. Sixty votes in eight States are doubtful. The Democrats retain control of the Senate but it is still doubtful who will control the House of Representatives.

Woman Elected to Congress

New York, November 8.—The first woman Member of Congress, Mrs. Jeanette Rankins, has been elected in Montana as an Independent.

An Emotional Scene

New York, November 8.—The position is constantly shifting. The leaders of both the national committees claim the election of their respective candidates. The morning newspapers were unanimous in announcing a victory for Hughes but special editions threw doubt on the result.

The voting is so close, especially in the Western States, that recounts are possible. Hence the official announcement of the result of the election probably will be delayed.

The Republicans were rejoicing over their victory and on Tuesday, at midnight, Mrs. Hughes, at the headquarters of the Republican Party, threw her arms round her husband's neck and kissed him, exclaiming: "You are President of the United States!" weeping like a girl. Their three daughters were almost hysterical.

The situation in the West is now such that the result may be decided by the vote of California and Minnesota, where Wilson and Hughes are running neck and neck.

The position is altogether without precedent.

Two Japanese Vote

Tokio, November 8.—A San Francisco telegram reports:—Two Japanese born in the U. S. A. voted in the Presidential election. This is the first occasion that the Japanese have voted in California in the Presidential election.

Two Russians Killed In Changchun Region

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, November 10.—Two Russian soldiers, a sergeant and a private, who were buying mules and horses in the Kaiyuan district, south of Changchun, have been killed. The details are not known, but it is reported that the Russians were assaulted by Chinese. The incident occurred within the Japanese railway zone.

HONOR CHENGTU MARTYRS

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Chengtu, November 10.—A great four-days memorial celebration is being held in honor of the local martyrs who died during the past five years for the sake of the Republic. The Martyrs' Memorial Hall is magnificently decorated with embroideries and pictures of the deceased and at night is illuminated by myriads of electric lights, making a brilliant blaze. Fifty thousand tickets of admission are being issued daily.

P. AND O. DIVIDEND 18 P.C.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 8.—The Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Company, Limited, has declared a dividend on its deferred stock for the past six months of 6 per cent, together with a bonus of 6 per cent, making the total distribution for the year 18 per cent. Both dividend and bonus are free of tax.

Dutch Will Resume Suez Canal Service

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, November 8.—The Nieuwand den Dag states that the service from Rotterdam to Java will again be conducted via the Suez Canal. The first steamer, the s.s. Kawa, will leave Rotterdam on the 17th.

WEATHER STOPS ITALIANS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, November 9.—An official communique reports: The weather is hindering operations. A further three howitzers have been discovered on the Carso battle-field, bringing the total number of guns captured up to 20.

Official British War Pictures Are to Be Screened at Lyceum

Wonderful Series Depicting Actual Fighting; Bulk Of Proceeds for Charity

For the four nights from next Thursday, the 16th, the Lyceum is bound to be taxed to the utmost of its accommodation, for there will then be screened, under the patronage of Sir Everard Fraser, the British Consul-General, the famed series of battle pictures, "Britain Prepared." This is the first series of the British Government's official war films, the rights for showing which in the Far East have been granted to Mr. Maurice E. Bandman. They have been brought here by the Government's and his agent, Mr. R. Eyre.

These pictures were exhibited before the King and Queen and have been screened for many nights in various British cities, always to capacity audiences. A booklet, bearing on the cover the shades of Nelson and Drake passing in review the British fleet, from dreadnoughts to submarines, gives a synopsis of the first series, which is in three parts.

Part I is "The Fighting Forces of the British Empire," the sub-heads of which are Visit of the King to Ordnance Works, Making Ammunition, Royal Flying Corps and Field Telegraph, Motor Cycle Machine-Gun Battalion at Work, the King Reviewing the New Army.

Part II is the first series of the official pictures of the British army in France. It takes the spectator through all the stages from the hindermost depots right up to the actual firing line, depicting preliminaries to attack, the operations in progress, tending the wounded, etc.

Sections under this head include With Lord Kitchener in France, With the Territorials at the Front, With the Indian Troops, the Fight at St. Eloi and the destruction of a Fokker, showing mobile anti-aircraft guns in action. This latter is a very interesting picture, beginning with the spotting of the Fokker and finally its crash to earth.

The first half of the program having been devoted to the army, the second will be given up to that subject which always stirs Britons even more, no matter how seasick some of them may be when starting on a holiday in Japan. It has the apt title of "The Sure Shield of Britain and Empire."

It opens with scenes in the building and launching of a battleship, gunnery work and so on. Then there comes a record of work on the mine-sweepers. "The Silent Sentinel" deals with battleships, cruisers and seaplanes on the watch and is followed by With the Grand Fleet in the North Sea" and "Jack Afloat," which are self-explanatory.

There is also "The Submarine Service", "The Hornets of the Fleet" (destroyers in action) and "Watchdogs of Empire in Action", in which "Big Lizzie" has a good deal to tell.

Attractive as this program reads, it is liable to be eclipsed by what is to come. Starting on or about November 20, there will be exhibited the official pictures of the battle of the Somme. This series was witnessed by the King and Queen at a command performance at Windsor Castle and has already been shown on many occasions to immense crowds at thirty-five London theaters alone. It is described as the most wonderful achievement in cinematography there has yet been.

The opening performance next Thursday will be attended by Sir Everard Fraser, his staff and the Allied Consuls and it is announced that the bulk of the proceeds from the exhibition of the pictures will be turned over by the War Office to the various war charities assisting wounded fighting men and widows and orphans of those who have lost their lives in their country's service.

Booking opens today at Messrs. Moutrie and Co's. and it can hardly be necessary to urge the advisability of making an early request for seats.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Nov. 11
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Nov. 14
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per R.M. s.s. Monteagle Nov. 13
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa M. Nov. 13
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. Nov. 27
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru Dec. 2
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga M. Nov. 12
Per P. and O. s.s. Nyanza Nov. 13
Per M.M. s.s. Atlantique Nov. 16

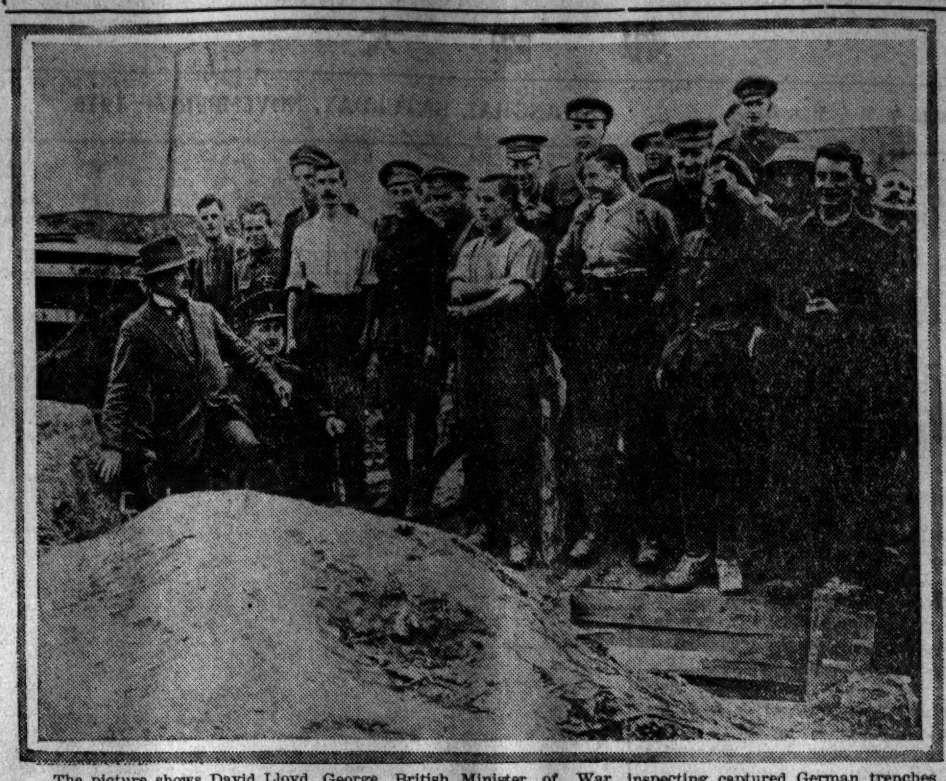
Mails to Arrive:—

The French mail of October 15 is due at Hongkong on November 22, and here on November 25. Left Colombo on November 6, per M.M. s.s. Amazone.

The French mail of October 29 is due at Hongkong on December 1 and here about December 4. Left Port Said on November 5, per M.M. s.s. Athos.

MAXIM'S !
will set the town crazy!

Britain's War Minister Inspects Captured German Trenches



The picture shows David Lloyd George, British Minister of War, inspecting captured German trenches along the Somme. The Minister made a visit to the fighting front recently and was much pleased with conditions as he saw them.

Hsu Shih-ying Is Impeached And Resigns; Ku Chung-hsiu Also Hands in His Papers

Charge Communications Minister With Pledging Telephones to Japan; Expect Great Cabinet Changes

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, November 10.—In consequence of his impeachment by Parliament, Hsu Shih-ying, Minister of Communications, has tendered his resignation. It is stated that Ku Chung-hsiu, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, has also decided to resign.

The main charge in the impeachment of Hsu Shih-ying is that he pledged the telephone rights of the whole country to the Japanese for a loan, without consulting Parliament. Owing to numerous impeachments against various Ministers, the Chinese Press predict important changes in the Cabinet at an early date.

Sir J. Jordan Mediates

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, November 10.—Hsia Yi-ting, acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, entertained Sir John Jordan, British Minister to Peking, who is leaving for England on the 15th inst. Sir John Jordan, yesterday, called again upon the Waichiaopu, in order to mediate between the Chinese and French Governments in the Laohsikai affair.

Hsu Shih-chang has announced to the Government that he leaving Weihuifu on the 15th inst. and that he will arrive in Peking on the 18th.

The Bank of China

From Our Own Correspondent

Peking, November 6.—The run on the Bank of China, which set in directly the bank recommenced specie payments, shows no sign of cessation. While it is impossible to obtain accurate figures it is affirmed that the withdrawals of silver to date have amounted to over ten million dollars. A considerable portion of this silver has been sent out of Peking and the stability of the financial market has been adversely affected. That the bank will be able to continue to cash its notes is confidently affirmed by its responsible officials, but the fact that the foreign banks in Peking refuse to accept Bank of China notes has created a feeling of uneasiness. On the other hand several foreigners have opened accounts with the Bank of China and this manifestation of confidence should induce the Chinese, if a sense of patriotism does not do so, to abstain from a course of action that might irretrievably wreck the national bank.

Leakage of Official News

Three Chinese officials have lost their posts in connection with the Franco-Chinese dispute over the extension of the French Concession at Tientsin. The Commissioner of Foreign Affairs has been cashiered presumably because of his failure to prevent the dispute from growing into an "incident." One of the French secretaries of the Waichiaopu was cashiered, so vernacular papers report, because some months ago he misled the Foreign Office in regard to the importance of the French demands, while the third official, who was an English secretary of the Waichiaopu, according to some native papers, was cashiered for disclosing official information to a newspaper. The mandate cashiering these officials does not indicate in any way the nature of the offence charged.

There is no reason to suppose, as I have stated in previous letters, that the dispute between France and China cannot be settled on mutually satisfactory terms. The responsible authorities on both sides are genuinely anxious to arrive at an amicable understanding, but unhappily the agitating element is doing its utmost to render this impossible. It is hoped that the plucky acceptance of the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs by the veteran Dr. Wu Ting-fang will have some effect in stilling the clamor that is retarding a settlement.

The Political Situation

No decision seems to have been reached in regard to the future activities of Mr. Sun Hung-yi. He still holds the post of Minister of the Interior, though he does not take any personal part in the work of the Department. There are rumors that an attempt will be made in Parliament to impeach the Tuan Chi-jui Cabinet as a whole, on the ground that it has been a signal failure. While it is true that its achievements have not been remarkable, it is doubtful whether any Cabinet constituted on the non-party system, as it is understood in China, could have done better. The Premier has not the whole-hearted support of his Cabinet and, in such circumstances no clear-cut and well-defined national policy can be expected. It was hoped by General Tuan Chi-jui's enemies that he would find his post so uncomfortable that he would resign, but although it has several times been announced that he would throw up the Premiership he has up to the present stuck to his guns. Mr. Hsu Shih-chang, who has been mentioned of late as an acceptable Premier, is now said to have definitely decided not to journey to Peking, as he had intended, in order to demonstrate his desire to keep out of politics.

Chinese Press Reports

The Republican Daily News reports that Wen Tsong-yao arrived at Peking in the evening of November 7.

The Tsonghua Sinpao reports:—Dr. C. H. Wong will be engaged as the President of the Commission to compile legal codes.

The Eastern Times: Tang Yen-kai, Governor of Hunan, is coming to Shanghai owing to his mother's illness.

The Sun Pao: In reply to a protest lodged by the German Minister at Peking regarding the engagement of Chinese laborers for France, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs assured the said Minister that these laborers are bound only to cultivate the fields.

Coalition Government For New South Wales

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Sydney, N.S.W., November 8.—It is understood that the formation of a Coalition Government in New South Wales has been arranged.

Mr. Durack, leader of the new Labor Party, moved a vote of censure of the Government in the Assembly.

The Hon. W. A. Holman, Premier of New South Wales, in reply, said that he refused to submit to the infamous tyranny of the executive of the Labor Party. He would throw in his lot with the National Party, which was free from the degrading littleness of machine-made tyranny.

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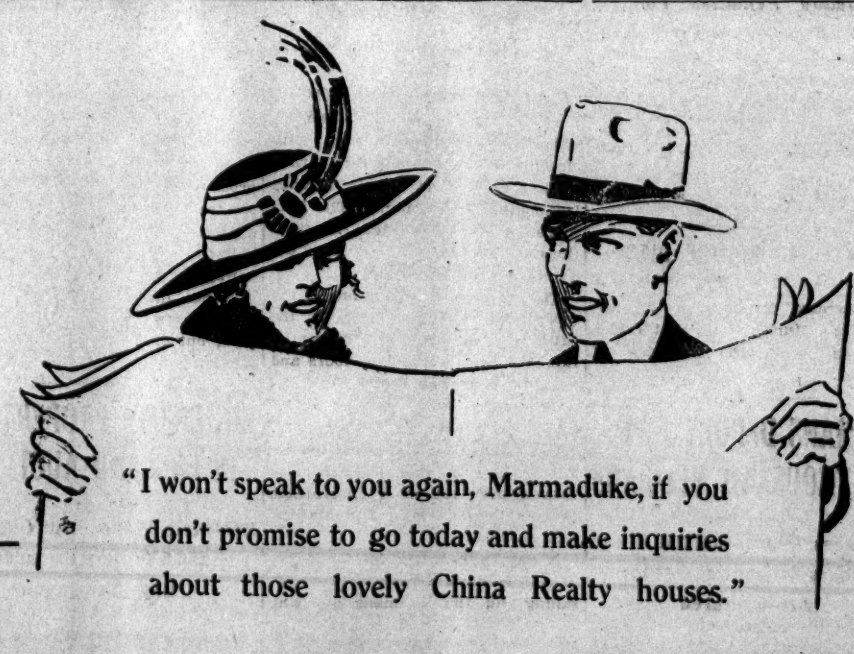
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39 Nanking Road.

What Wilson Has Done By Charles W. Eliot

A Review of the Achievements of the Democratic Party and the Man Who Is at Prcsent Its Leader, Now Re-elected To Be President of the United States for Four Years More

The following article on "The Achievements of the Democratic Party and Its Leader Since March 4, 1913," by Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University, appears in the October issue of the Atlantic Monthly, and is republished through the courtesy of that magazine.

By Charles W. Eliot

The present Presidential campaign is remarkable in several respects. It is conducted with great reasonableness and propriety and without any of the too common vituperation and bluster. The candidates are both men of but little political experience, who came into statesmanship out of other highly intellectual callings. Neither of them possesses that ready sympathy and cordial expressiveness sometimes supposed to be indispensable to a successful political career. Both are reserved men who do their own thinking, and select their own counselors. The fate of idolized men, like Fremont, Blaine, Bryan, and Roosevelt suggests, however, that with American voters this "personal magnetism" quality is not so engaging as has been supposed.

President Wilson is capable of rhetorical warmth and high color in written compositions, and in unprepared speech before an exciting audience his emotions sometimes seem to get —for the moment—the better of his judgment. Mr. Hughes has not exhibited thus far so much warmth in his writings as President Wilson is capable of; but in the first Taft campaign he proved himself a vigorous stump speaker, though without charm.

The American voter who desires to cast his vote in a conscientious way in support of the best interests of the country will have to be guided in his choice between these two candidates by his reason and not by his emotions, or by any enthusiasm for an attractive personality. Gregarious shouting, marching to the music of brass bands, and torch-light processions will have little influence in the present campaign. There are, of course, many Republicans and many Democrats who invariably follow their respective party standards; but it seems as if this election were to be decided by the votes of men who hold themselves free in Presidential elections to vote for that candidate whose previous career indicates that he can best lead the country into the ways of stable prosperity, peace, progress, and honor. Such men in small number can probably tip the scales in the important States which will determine the result of the election, because in them the confirmed partisan voters are fairly evenly divided.

The voter is going to have the choice not only between two candidates, but between two parties; and every reasoning voter will therefore turn for guidance to the declarations which each of the two parties made at its nominating convention. Fortunately or unfortunately—only the issue can decide which of these two words applies—the platforms of the two parties furnish no guidance whatever to the inquiring voter. They are much alike in general sentiment, try to stir the same patriotic emotions, and promise satisfaction to the same popular hopes or expectations.

It is customary for the candidate of the party out of power to state in his letter or speech of acceptance his objections to the conduct of the party in power, his remedies for the evil it has done, and his proposals for different action by his party if it should be placed in power; and this speech or essay is supposed to give the inquiring voter reasonas for acting at the coming election with the party out of power.

In the long, carefully written essay in which Mr. Hughes accepts the nomination of the Republican Convention the most thorough search will fail to find a specific recommendation on any controversial matter. The paper is chiefly filled with universally accepted statements concerning the proper national policies, and general descriptions of what ought to be done and ought not to be done by a national administration. To most of these descriptions nearly all American voters would subscribe. This is especially true of the passages about Americanism, foreign relations, Mexico, preparedness, the military obligations of freemen, and the organization of peace —passages which occupy three-quarters of the entire essay.

Apart from the denunciations of what Mr. Hughes thinks have been the Democratic policies and methods, almost all Americans would agree with the sentiments and opinions expresser by him. From the comparatively short passage on the principle of "protection" and the proper regulation of industries, it is impossible to derive any exact information as to what measures Mr. Hughes would support if he were elected President. He would naturally endeavor to avoid extremes, and to favor wise adjustments in accordance with sound principles. All judicious Americans without distinction of party would hope to do likewise.

Dr. Charles W. Eliot

The most distinct announcement of a policy contained in Mr. Hughes's paper of acceptance relates to woman suffrage. Believing that woman suffrage is inevitable, he declares in favor of it now, but assigns of his reasons the bitterness of the women's struggle for the suffrage and his apprehension that a long-continued feminist agitation will subvert "normal political issues." For a brave man this seems a strange submission to what he thinks destiny and an intemperate agitation.

Finally, Mr. Hughes's "vision of America prepared and secure; strong and just; equal to her tasks; an exemplar of the capacity and efficiency of a free people" is the vision of all American patriots. No election issue can possibly be made out of that vision.

In view of this lack of guidance for voters in the official declarations of the two parties, and in the acceptance essay of the opposition candidate, the intelligent and conscientious voter may most wisely seek guidance for his vote next November in a comparison of the acts or deeds of the Democratic Congress and the Democratic President with the Republican acts or deeds in the four preceding Administrations —that is, since the close of the second Cleveland Administration.

1. The Democratic Administration accomplished within a few months of its accession a revision of the tariff downward. This revision was moderate and conservative; but it reversed the general tendency of the four preceding Republican Administrations. It seems to have commended itself to a great majority of the American people, because they realize that the home market cannot support the vast machinery industries in which American workmen excel and the livelihood of a considerable fraction of the people is earned. In regard to many industries employers and employes alike have learned that foreign trade is essential to their support and development.

This indispensable tariff reform was made promptly by the Democratic Congress and Administration, and in a wise and successful way. The reform took effect at a fortunate moment; because it promoted that great development of several American industries which the war brought about. It is to be hoped that the war will bring about a reduction of protectionist activities throughout the civilized world; because they tend to develop hostile feelings and acts among nations, and therefore to delay the coming of lasting international peace. For these reasons the continuation of the Democratic Party in power is much to be desired.

2. The repeal of the act concerning the Panama Canal tolls, an act to which all the foreign nations interested in the use of the Canal took exception, was an important contribution by the Democratic Administration to the civilized practice of observing scrupulously all treaty obligations. It was possible for honest men to defend the exemption of American coastwise vessels from the payment of tolls; but foreign nations presented sincere objections to this construction of the treaties and agreements concerning the management of the Canal, and it was not for the United States to insist on the interpretation most favorable to itself.

In Congress the division on the question of repeal was not on party lines. Some Democrats were opposed to the repeal; some Republicans were in favor of it. It was the urgency of the administration, however, which carried the repeal. President Wilson therein did his country and all democracies a great service, which the independent voter would now do well to remember. Some political philosophers have prophesied that democracies would lack the finer honorable instincts. It turns out now that it is empires which break their promises and take treacherous advantages.

3. When the Democrats came into power in 1913 the Republican Administrations and Congress had been discussing for several years measures for reforming the national system of banking and currency; but they had failed to brig any effective legislation to pass. The Democratic Administration and Congress carried the Federal Reserve law within a few months after coming into power, and promptly organized with admirable discretion the first Federal Reserve Board. This board got to work just in time to prevent a financial panic and to preserve the credit of the nation at the outbreak of a worldwide war which suddenly destroyed the existing system of financial and commercial exchanges all over the world.

No American Administration has ever before accomplished so great a contribution to the stability and efficiency of American business credit and financial enterprise. Business men of all sorts—financial, manufacturing, and commercial—recognize the high value of this remarkable achievement; and to many of them it seems fair, and also good for the country, that the same party which procured the enactment of the Federal Reserve law should continue to administer it.

4. One of the admirable results of the incoming of the Democratic Party to power was the prompt enactment of a national income tax law. An income tax, properly laid, is the justest and most expedient of all taxes in a democracy; but the Republican Party was wholly unable to get an income tax encted in times of peace, and, indeed, never seriously advocated it except in war times. It is not surprising that in so difficult a piece of work the Democratic Congress made some mistakes in the structure of the act, and that the Democratic Administration was not altogether successful in organizing the working staff for so novel and large an udertaking; but it is certainly fair that the party which put the income tax into the statute book should be intrusted with the continuous improvement of the act.

A much-needed improvement is a reduction in the limit of exemption; so that a much larger part of the population may pay the tax. The Democratic Party is quite as likely to make this reduction as the Republican Party. All parties in a democracy are likely to seek the votes of the poorer classes by proposing to make the rich and well-to-do alone provide the public revenues. Democracies surely have the power to demoralize themselves in this mean way; but patriots hope that democracies will not use this power.

5. To President Wilson's Administration the country owes its thorough committal to two policies which nearly concern its righteousness and its dignity. The first of these policies is—no war with Mexico. The second is—no intervention by force of arms to protect on foreign soil American commercial and manufacturing adventurers who of their own free will have invested their money, or risked their lives, in foreign parts under alien jurisdictions. It is almost inconceivable that an American should approve any assault by the powerful United States on feeble Mexico, and yet armed intervention in Mexico, and, worse than that, the seizure of Northern Mexico by American troops have been shamelessly advocated since 1912 by some journalists, manufacturers, and merchants who live in the United States. Intervention by force of arms to protect and maintain in Mexico American investors and workmen by the ordinary European mode of dealing with backward peoples—that is, by punitive expeditions and compelled agreements—has beene persistently advocated.

The Democratic Administration have never yielded at all to these malign suggestions, although it has not pursued with entire consistency the policy of non-intervention, or succeeded as yet in composing the internal troubles of Mexico without armed intervention. It has, however, saved this country from the deep disgrace of a war with weak and harassed Mexico, and it has gone far to established nonintervention by force of arms for the protection of miners and commercial adventurers in foreign parts as the American policy. These are great contributions to the peace of the world and to the promotion of humane and just dealings between nations. Of course, the Democratic Administration was active and urgent in using diplomatic and consular representations on behalf of Americans whose lives or properties were endangered in Mexico, and in aiding such persons to withdraw temporarily from the country. America has now turned its back on the familiar policy of Rome and Great Britain of protecting or avenging their wandering citizens by force of arms, and has set up a quite different policy of her own.

6. In support of its policy of non-intervention in Mexico, and with the intention of relieving all apprehension on the part of the South American nations lest the United States assume an aggressive or selfish attitude toward Mexico or any other American republic, President Wilson secured the co-operation of Brazil, Argentina, and Chile in endeavoring to compose the constitutional dissensions and factional war in Mexico. This co-operation in friendly endeavors on behalf of Mexico has borne good fruit, and gives much promise of valuable Pan American action in the future. The two preceding Republican Administrations made repeatedly sincere attempts to improve the political and commercial relations between the United States and South America, but neither of them had anything like the success which has attended President Wilson's efforts. This success foretells the moral unity of all the American republics.

7. The Republican Party and the dissolving Progressive Party each tried to make a campaign issue for itself out of that indefinable project called "Preparedness." Each alleged that President Wilson and his Administration and the Democratic Congress were opposed to putting the United States in a position to defend its territory and to take an adequate part, if necessary, in the settlement of the war in Europe. The orators of each party said that President Wilson's assertion of American rights on the oceans and his foreign policy in general were weak, vacillating, and ineffectual, and that the Democatic Congress was not in favor of either an effective navy or an adequate army. This is a case in which the facts may be left to speak for themselves.

The first obvious fact is that President Wilson, without going to war with Germany, has forced from her a recognition of neutral rights; and he accomplished this result alone, without visible support from any other neutral State.

The second unquestionable fact is that the Democratic Administration and Congress have made far the largest appropriations for the increase and improvement of the American Navy that have ever been made, and have undertaken to provide heavy additional taxation in order that the present generation may pay a reasonable share of the great cost.

The third fact to be mentioned is not so simple as the two preceding, but is equally convincing. The Democratic Administration proposed to Congress a considerable increase in the American regular army, the creation of a large Federal force in support of that army, and a doubling of the number of cadets at West Point and of midshipmen at Annapolis. A considerable opposition to the second part of these proposals having developed both inside and outside of Congress, the Administration and Congress adopted, on urgent representations from militia officers, a Federalizing of the State militias in place of the creation of a secondary Federal army, and enacted a law which provides for very much higher expenditures for military purposes than had ever before been enacted except during the civil war. The Administration and Congress thus made a sincere effort to make out of the State militias national troops competent for quick mobilization and prompt service in the field.

The wisdom of yielding to the views of the militia officers may well be questioned; but it was not to any partisan arguments that the Administration yielded, but rather to a sense of the ungency of new military preparation. When more troops were suddenly needed on the Mexican border the Administration called on the State militias for national service before they were really Federalized, and now (August 13) has in service there the militias of the few States that really had an organized and partially equipped militia. To be sure, these recent acts on the part of the Administration have had negative results, so far as the development of an adequate military force for the United States is concerned. It turned out that only a minority of the States had any competent militia organizations; and that even in those States the militia was on a peace footing and contained many untrained officers, and many privates who on account of their age and occupations ought not to be called upon for service at a distance from their homes.

From the point of view of those Americans who desire that their country should have always at command an army competent to resist any possible invasion, and so visibly formidable that it will prevent even the strongest military nation from attacking tht United States, the present Administration has done a great service to the country by demonstrating on the Mexican border that the Federalization of the militia is

(Continued on Page 4)

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(This advertisement issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.)

WANTS AMERICAN AID FOR WORLD'S PEACE

Lord Bryce Hints That Britain Favors American Plan To Avoid Future Wars

CAN'T SUCCEED WITHOUT U.S.

Ex-Ambassador Says Co-operation of United States Is Necessary

London, October 2.—Viscount Bryce contributes a notable article entitled "The United States During and After the War," to a special American number which The Manchester Guarian will issue tomorrow.

"Is there anything further that the friends of justice and humanity in Europe can expect from beyond the Atlantic since it is now not likely that the armed aid which would do so much to shorten the war will be forthcoming?" Bryce asks and answers the question with the following important statement: "Many of us here in Great Britain have been anxiously considering what can be done after the war to prevent a recurrence of such suffering and calamities as we have been witnessing. There are those aming us who have framed schemes for the creation of some international machinery for that purpose, some league of peace-loving nations to secure an amicable settlement of disputes and restrain any power which may hereafter be impelled by passion or selfishness to attack its neighbors. We have thought it best not to give publicity to these schemes so long as the national mind is so much absorbed with the conduct of the war as to be unable to give due consideration to them. Now however, when victory seems to be coming into sight and when we know that both we and our allies are absolutely united in our resolve to prosecute it until that victory is complete, the reasons for reserve may soon disappear."

"In America where those reasons do not exist," adds Viscount Bryce, "much has already been done." And he proceeds with the details of the league of which ex-President Taft is President, and "which formulated a plan for the establishment of such permanent international machinery as I mentioned, and which proposes that the United States should render to this worthy cause the immense service of taking part in the scheme."

Cites Speeches of Candidates

After stating that "the difficulty in the way of such American participation has of course hitherto lain in the policy of complete isolation from Old World affairs, which the United States hitherto followed." Bryce says: "But now two events of capital significance have happened." And he cites President Wilson's speech at the meeting of the League to Enforce Peace on May 28, and Charles E. Hughes's speech accepting the Republican nomination on July 31, wherein he said:

"There is no national isolation in the world of the twentieth century. If at the close of the present war the nations are ready to undertake practicable measures of common interest in order to secure internat onal justice we cannot fail to recognize our international duty."

Then Bryce continues:

"No words are needed to emphasize the significance of these declarations from the standard bearers of the two great American parties. The creation of some international alliance embracing all peace-loving nations could hardly succeed without the co-operation of the greatest of all neutral nations. With that co-operation, difficult as the effort to construct such a scheme will be, there is at least a real hope of success. Largely in vain will this war have been fought and all these sufferings endured, if the peoples of the world are to fall back into a state of permanent alarm, suspicion, and the hospitality of each would be weighed down by the frightful burden of armaments. Let us hope that the proffered help of America will encourage the statesmen of Europe and draw from them a responsive note."

In a dispatch to The New York Times on August 23, Premier Asquith's significant though veiled reference in his speech on the second anniversary of the war to the possible co-operation of the United States in safeguarding the future peace of the world, was noted, and the suggestion was made that a policy which might influence the whole course of world politics was silently taking place. Bryce's statement indicates that much has already been accomplished along this line. He speaks with reserve, but it is certain that in view of his special, not to say unique, position in the national councils of Great Britain, particularly in relation to America, he would have said nothing at all had he not full assurance. Events may show Great Britain's former Ambassador at Washington to have been the unofficial protagonist of the British policy of active co-operation with the United States in securing the peace of the world.

Favors Our Peace League

The Manchester Guardian, commenting editorially on Viscount Bryce's article, refers to the disappointment caused in America by the failure of the English people to respond to President Wilson's proposal of a league of peace, or to recognize the sacrifice implied in the offer to the American Government to come into such a league with European powers and adds:

"Undoubtedly it is this offer alone which has given to the plan of the league substance and solidity. Europe is now for practical purposes divided into two great parties. The nations composing these parties might for ma league of peace if they chose, but all the solid strength would remain, not in the league but in the parties. Under such conditions the suggestion of a possible union of powers to enforce the submission of disputes to the appropriate organ of the league embracing them all, have a very academic character, but if America proweight into the scale, the plan acquires poses seriously to throw her great at once a different aspect. But Americans on their side must remember that we are very much occupied in getting on with the war. We have hardly asked ourselves yet what is to come after it, and indeed we know that what comes after it must in a very large measure depend upon the way in which we finish it.

"But they may do well to bear one thing in mind, while the war rages it is inevitable that policies and programs that appeal to war feeling will be popular, but when the passion has once cooled down, there will ensue a reaction against all the horror that Euroe is living through, which, if there is any reason left in man, will insure a welcome to the statesman or nation which will show how the dike against the renewal of war may best be built. Then will come America's chance to enter the community of nations, not, as others have done, in the guise of aggressor or conqueror, but as a messenger of peace and a minister of common law."

Bryce's Plea for Friendship

In other parts of this article Lord Bryce writes:

"No country ever quite understands the political ideas and sentiments which fill the mind and guide the action of another country. This is especially so in war time as between belligerents and neutrals. The belligerent country, which feels the nobility and justice of its cause and lives in a state of high tension, naturaly expects neutral nations to see things in the same light and to extend to it the full measure of that sympathy which it knows itself to deserve. We are so nearly connected in many ways with the American people that reciprocal comprehension of ideas and sentiments is easier between them and us than with any other nation, so, although at divers moments there has been in some sections of the British nation a certain perplexity at the attitude of the United States Government and people during these two years of war, most of us have now come to grasp pretty well the fundamental facts regarding their view of the situation and the motives which determined the conduct of the American Government.

"'Two things are quite clear. One is that the vast majority of those Americans who have any opinion at all, for of course there are many among recent emigrants who can hardly be as yet called Americans, are in sympathy with the Allies and wish them victory.

Hardly any native Americans venture to come forward as advocates of Germany. He defense is left almost entirely to men of German blood and chiefly to those who have themselves come recently from Europe and still feel themselves to be Germans rather than Americans.

"The second thing that has become clear is that the United States is not now likely to enter the war. The only event that can be contemplated as calculated to draw it in would be a resumption by the German Government of that ruthless policy in warfare by submarines which sank the Lusitania, the Falaba and the Sussex. Such conduct, of course by no means impossible—there is nothing one can call impossible to a German Government driven to fury by failure—is at least improbable."

Washington as an Interventionist

Lord Bryce refers to many people, particularly in the Atlantic coast cities, who hold that America ought to intervene and ferets to the "illustrious ex-President of Harvard University." Charles W. Eliot and points out why "it is not view of the American nation as a whole." In the course of his rectal of the reasons for this attitude Bryce remarks:

"It has been the fundamental principle of American policy from the time of Washington to avoid all intermingling in intrigues and schemes and dissensions in the alliances and in the wars of the Old World. Very possibly Washington, could he have lived to see the present situation, would have disregarded his own doctrine in the interests not only of the world at large but of the future security of America itself."

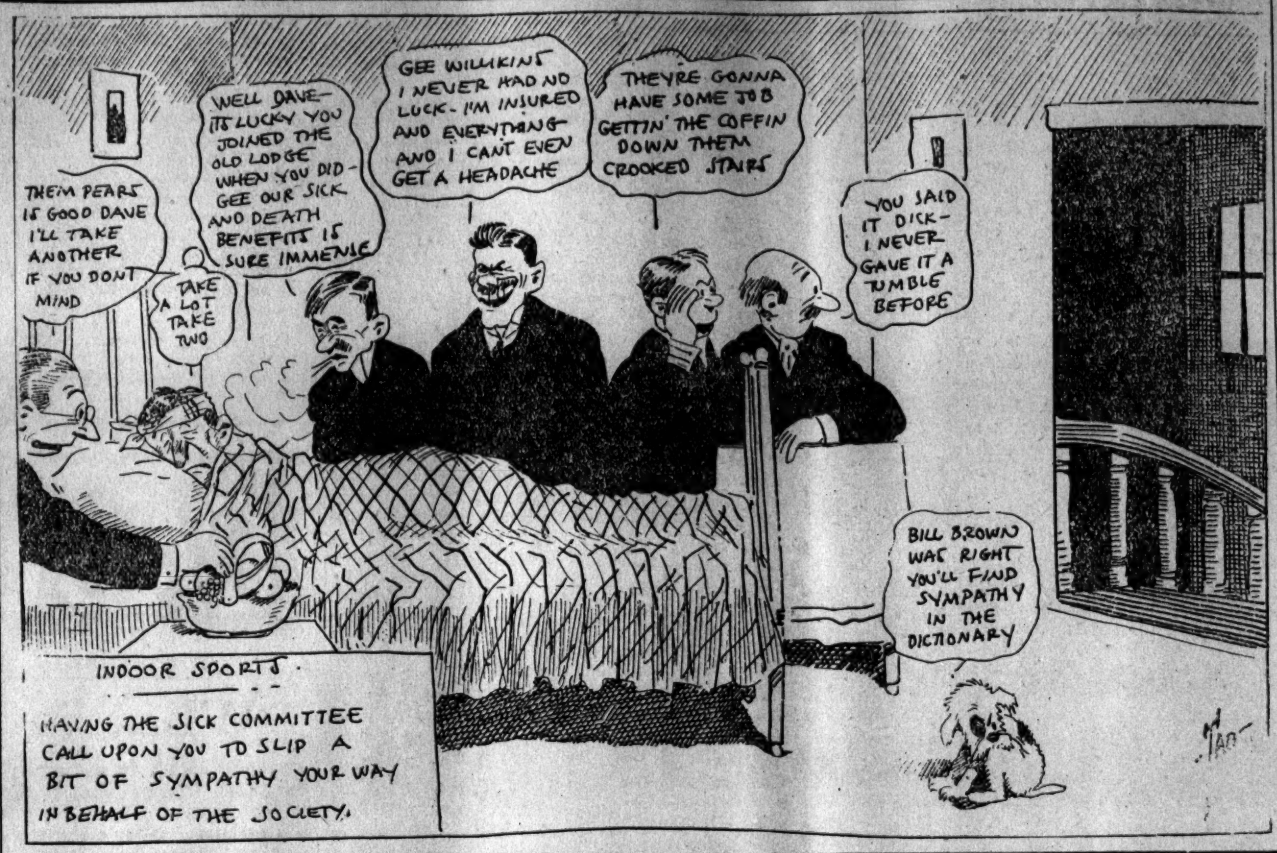
"Let it be understood, therefore," he concluded, "that it is not want of sympathy with the principles for which the Allies are contending that has kept the United States out of the war. Those who complain of their abstention and of the attitude of the Government would do well to remember that immense pressure was brought on members of both houses of Congress to pass resolutions forbidding the export of munitions to the Allies and at several moments it seemed possible some such resolution might pass, but each time before the critical moment arrived it was dropped. The members felt that the opinion of the nation was far too strongly anti-German to permit them to vote for it.

"(2) Many important business sections in America and to some extent the whole people have been angered by the way in which the Allies have exited their sea power in interfering with neutral trade. These matters, including the treatment of mails and the so-called blacklist, have given offense, all the greater because memories of those ancient quarris which caused the war of 1812 have been aroused. But these things have been borne with comparative coolness which shows that the annoyance is qualified not merely by recollections of British acquiesence in the civil war blockade, but also by the sense that whatever offence the Allies have, as Americans may think, given them, has been of a totally different kind from what the German Government did when they invaded Belgium and sank the Lusitania, crimes that called to heaven for punishment.

Position of German-Americans

"(3) How far the German-American party which has conducted anti-British propaganda is from supposing that the United States Administration has been friendly to them and cold to the Allies may be judged by their fury against Wilson, equalled only by their fury against Roosevelt. In their eyes, at any rate, the Administration is pro-ally. They have been straining every nerve to defeat it, and that although they must know perfectly well that if the Republican Party wins in the coming election its policy will be not a whit more friendly to Germany, whoever wishes to realize what the attitude of the American people has been and what it has meant to as throughout the war should picture to himself what difference it would have made to Germany in a hundred ways through these two more years if they had been friendly to her."

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad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WELL DAVE— ITS LUCKY YOU JOINED THE OLD LODGE WHEN YOU DID— GEE OUR SICK AND DEATH BENEFITS IS SURE IMMENSE
TAKE A LOT TAKE TWO
GEE WILLIKINS I NEVER HAD NO LUCK— I'M INSURED AND EVERYTHING AND I CANT EVEN GET A HEADACHE
THEYRE GONNA HAVE SOME JOB GETTIN' THE COFFIN DOWN THEM CROOKED STAIRS
YOU SAID IT DICK— I NEVER GAVE IT A THOUGHT BEFORE
BILL BROWN WAS RIGHT YOU'LL FIND SYMPATHY IN THE DICTIONARY
INDOOR SPORTS.
HAVING THE SICK COMMITTEE CALL UPON YOU TO SLIP A BIT OF SYMPATHY YOUR WAY IN BEHALF OF THE SOCIETY.

KING OF ITALY HONORS JAPAN'S CROWN PRINCE

Order of Annonciade Conferred By Victor Emmanuel, Who Congratulates Emperor

Tokio, November 4.—King Victor Emmanuel of Italy has conferred the Order of the Annonciade on the Crown Prince of Japan. This message was delivered yesterday afternoon when the Emperor received in audience Chevalier Cucchi Boasso, Italian Ambassador to Japan, after the latter had received a personal telegram from his king, announcing that the decoration had been given the heir to the Japanese throne.

The message from King Victor Emmanuel was as follows:

"I beg Your Excellency to convey on November 3 my warmest and most cordial congratulations to His Majesty, the Emperor of Japan, for the happy event which will be celebrated that day and announce to His Majesty that I have conferred on His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince the Order of the Annonciade."

After the Emperor had been told of the honor from Italy he asked the Italian Ambassador to convey to King Emmanuel expression of his pleasure and thanks.

The order of the Holy Annonciade, one of the most ancient and illustrious of Europe, was established by Amedeo of Savoy—the famous Conte Verde—in 1362. The Annonciade, corresponding to the Japanese Order of the Chrysanthemum, is conferred upon sovereigns, chefs d'etat, princes of the blood, and very exceptionally on prominent statesmen.

What Wilson Has Done; C. W. Eliot

(Continued from Page 3)

not the right way to procure a competent national force.

Since acts speak much louder than words, those voters who wish to have the United States fully armed and equipped for modern war ought to support President Wilson in the coming election. He has gone further in this direction than any other American President, doubtless because the great war has opened his eyes to the risks which American ideals will encounter if it ends with European militarism in the ascendant. In regard to the provision of adequate protective military and naval forces at whatever cost, President Wilson is far in advance of the average American voter, as he has repeatedlp shown in public speech and responsible official acts.

It is interesting in retrospect to compare what President Roosevelt accomplished with his Congresses, which contained many members of long service, in regard to the enlargement and improvement of the army and navy with what President Wilson has accomplished with his inexperienced Congress in three and a half years. President Roosevelt's martial temperament and emphatic language brought little to pass. President Wilson, favored by extraordinary circumstances which he thoroughly understood, brought much to pass.

8. The Democratic Administration and Congress have adopted a considerable number of measures which directly promote in wise ways American industries. The Department of Agriculture, in accordance with new enactments by Congress, has undertaken to improve rural organization and the marketing of crops, including the establishment of grain standards and cotton standards, improved methos of handling and packing, better market news service, and the development of co-operation among producers both for production and marketing. These are all matters concerning which the National Government has a legitimate function, because they cannot be successfully managed by either the States or the municipalities. The present Administration has made valuable beginnings in all these matters; but much still remains to be accomplished, especially in regard to national regulation of grading and warehousing, and to Federal inspection. It is for the interest of the country that the Administration which started these valuable improvements should have time to develop them.

An important achievement of the Democratic Congress has been the passage of a good roads law giving Federal aid in the construction of roads, provided that the States invest dollar for dollar in their construction, and make satisfactory arrangements for their maintenance. Good roads not only facilitate the marketing of all sorts of products, but promote profitable and pleasant school life in rural districts, and contribute to make comfortable and attractive the wholesome country life which produces a healthy and vigorous population.

The Co-operative Agricultural Extension act, which provided, in co-operation with the land grant colleges, for the demonstration before actual farmers and their families of modern agricultural methods in regard to selecting seed, working the soil, and using fertilizers, and of modern household and dietary economics, is another excellent achievement of the present Administration. No nation, not even the German, ever enacted a more directly productive educational measure.

Other interesting acts of the Democratic Congress in aid of American business are the Mercantile Marine Insurance act, the Cotton Futures act, the Federal Trade Commission act, the Land Mortgage Banking act, and the Rural Credits act. The first two of these acts have already proved their value, and the last three are well on their way to do so.

9. The attention paid by the present Administration to such humanitarian action as the Federal Government may properly take has been unprecedented. It has promoted in many ways a just conservation of the nation's material resources for the benefit of posterity, without unduly impeding their utilization by the present generation. It has secured the passage of the Child Labor act. It has accepted on proper terms several national monuments for the recreation and delight of future generations; it has created a National Park Service; through the Department of the Interior it has tried, for the first time, to tell the American people what treasuries of landscape beauty, health, and out-of-door delights they possess in the national parks and monuments, and it has tried to make service in the army or navy contribute to the subsequent industrial value of the enlisted young men on their leaving the service.

Any one who surveys the extraordinary series of legislative and executive acts accomplished by the Democratic Party in three years and a half will realize two things: First, that President Wilson has proved himself a party leader of unusual power; and, secondly, that the party thus led has done much more for the country than the Republican Party accomplished in five times as many years.

President Wilson in these terrible times has had ample opportunity to make mistakes and to hurt the country and its cause. He has made mistakes; but has usually changed his mind and his course of conduct in season to prevent much mischief from those mistakes. He has not been uniformly true to his own convictions with regard to the merit system in the civil service, for he has allowed Senators and Representatives and some members of his Cabinet to apply the spoils system in the public service—probably under some invisible compulsion or supposed necessity. He disappointed most Americans when he did not protest against the invasion of Belgium; and some Americans now wish that the President would publicly abandon the neutral state of mind which he recommended to the American people at the outset of the war. But these are errors resulting from too great reticence and caution; and they have been far less injurious than those which would have resulted from impetuosity and impatience.

On the whole, the independent voters are likely to act next November on two simple, well-grounded convictions: First, that the Democratic Party has done such an extraordinary amount of good work during the present Administration that the period from 1912 to 1916 will be memorable in the history of the United States; and, secondly, that the man chiefly responsible for this consummate service to the American people should be again made their chief servant.

Vessels To Arrive

	Sailed	Due
FROM LONDON, ETC		
Gleniffer	Sept. 9	Nov. 12
Kashima Maru	Sept. 23	Nov. 25
Mexico Maru		Dec. 27
Mishima maru	Oct. 5	Nov. 28
Malta**	Sept 29	Nov. 14
Nankin**	Oct. 31	Nov. 24
Novara	Oct. 27	Dec. 7
Somali	Nov. 9	Dec. 22
Suwa Maru	Oct. 21	Dec. 12
Nyanza		Jan. 5
FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.		
Manila Maru		Nov. 20
Emqress of Japan		Jan. 2
FROM SEATTLE		
Sado Maru		Nov 28
Awa Maru		Dec 12
FROM NEW YORK		
Eurybates		Dec. 7
Egremont Castle	July 6	Nov. 15
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.		
Venezuela	Oct. 10	Nov. 21
Tenyo Maru	Nov. 11	
FROM LIVERPOOL		
Amazone		Nov. 25
Antilochus		Dec. 30
Athos		Dec. 4
Cyclops	Sept. 4	Nov. 9
Eurybates	Sept. 30	Dec. 5
Keemun	Sept. 15	Nov. 21
Ningchow	Sept. 7	Nov. 19
Oanfa	Aug. 19	Nov. 8
Peleus	Sept. 23	Nov. 27
Phemius		Dec. 23
Teucer	Oct. 7	Dec. 10
Teenkai		Dec. 18
Tydeus		Dec. 20
Antilochus		Dec. 30
FROM GOTHENBURG		
Ceylon	Sept. 27	Dec. 18
Sumatra	Sept. 21	Dec. 15
Yoded	Sept. 5	Nov. 30
FROM HONGKONG		
Empress of Japan		Nov. 18
Persia Maru		Nov. 21
Shirala		Nov. 29
Tamba Maru		Nov. 18
FROM JAPAN		
Nyanza		Nov. 13
Malta		Nov. 27

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SPORTS - Latest News of Athletic World - GOSSIP

OFF-DAY RACE CARD PROMISES GOOD SPORT

Autumn Handicap Should Go To Winsome Dahlia; The Grand National

The Race Club's Autumn meeting winds up this afternoon with the off-day card and the eight races, with th possibility of a match or two in between, give promise of a most attractive three hours' sport. The card opens with a half-mile sprint for non-winners of the meeting, then a mile and a quarter for griffins, non-winners.

Third is the Autumn Handicap, in which interest has only been increased by the scratching of Black Diamond, Sir Victor, Rosewood and Sentry. From the rest, Winsome Dahlia, even with the big burden of 165 lbs., can be picked to win and should not have much trouble in doing so if it runs.

Failing Winsome Dahlia, Sandiway appeals. Especially so, because Mr. Vida surely cannot let a meeting go by without something better than a mere single third.

The Black Diamond Cup is for a race of a mile, open to all non-winners and will be followed by the Grand National Steeplechase. Amongst the entrants are Peter (winner on the last two occasions), Bornite of imperishable fame and Rosewood. Remembering how badly the latter got out of hand on the last occasion, speculators will probably fight shy of it.

As for the other two, their respective partisans will never admit that the other is better. However, if they turn out together, it is highly probable that Peter will be the favorite.

Zuider Zee will prove itself to be a real smasher if it can carry 165 lbs. to victory in the Griffins Handicap over a mile and a quarter, some other ponies who trained very well being quite lightly weighted. Votan, for instance, if Mr. Burkill had the mount again, would look very good with only 147. Harry has gone strongly and is given 155. Uganda, too, at 153, ought to make a showing.

The Hongkong Visitors' Cup is for non-winning Subscription Griffins, over half a mile and the card closes with the ever popular mafoos' race for which you mark up those who weigh out, shut your eyes, stick a pin through the card and back the name impaled. The method is not infallible, but it saves a study of form that never is vindicated.

Danny Maher, Britain's Premier Jockey, Dead

Irish-American Topped Winning List Many Years; Won Derby Three Times

Reuter's Service.

London, November 9.—The death of the well-known jockey, Danny Maher, has occurred in a nursing-home in London.

Maher's Brilliant Career

Maher was an American of Irish descent and was an accomplished rider before he crossed to England. In his first season on the turf there he established himself in the leading rank and within a year was admittedly the premier jockey. Year after year he headed the list of winners, save for one season, when an accident kept him off the course for a while.

After a time—just when Wootton came into prominence—Maher's health made it difficult for him to keep his weight down and Wootton led him through having more mounts, but not on percentage. A long-drawn-out argument was started once in the sporting papers as to who was the finest jockey the world had known and the majority handed the palm to Fred Archer.

Then came "Master," the editor of The Sportsman, whose word is law on such matters in England and who knew both Archer and Maher. The former at his best, he said, could not compare with the Irish-American.

Maher won the Derby three times and misfortune robbed him of two other wins which were as sure as anything can be on the turf, Neil Gow and Bayardo both breaking down within a week of the race in their respective years. With all his fine record, it was one small selling race which Maher counted most on.

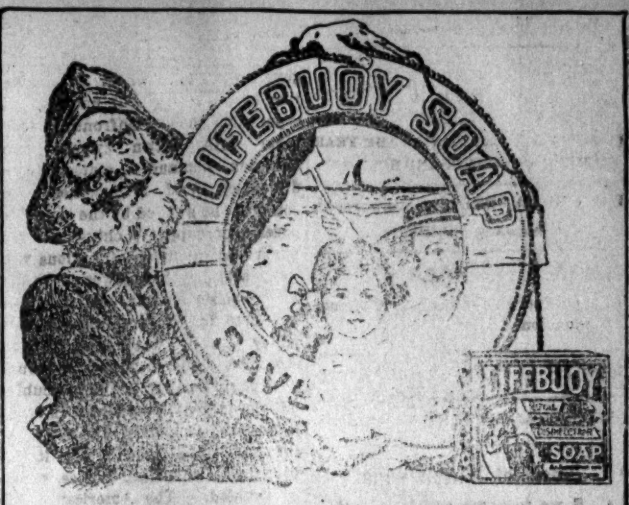
It was at Sandown Park that Maher, usually the most serious-looking of men, cantered down to the starting gate smiling all over his face and came back again winning by a distance, a thing he never did, for it was his pride to take no more out of a horse than was just necessary to win. The reason? Herbert Jones was ill and Marsh put Maher up instead and the colors he wore were the purple, black and gold of King Edward.

So great was the demand for Maher that, for several seasons, he had three retainers—Lord Rosebery first, Mr. Fairie second and Mr. L. Rothschild third.

Maher used to say that more races were lost with the whip than were won by it. He invariably rode with his in his boot and scarcely ever drew it until the last 100 yards, if at all. "A touch of the spur does it," he used to say, "and does not make a horse swerve."

British Premier Visits Troops at the War Front

During a tour of the British lines on the Somme front the Prime Minister paid special attention to the munitions and artillery. This photograph shows Mr. Asquith watching men adjusting fuses. He also visited ruins of trenches captured from the enemy.



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NANYANG v. ST. JOHN'S AT FOOTBALL TODAY

Nanyang College will play St. John's College on the ground of the latter today commencing 2.30 p.m. Mr. H. G. Boyling, the popular Shanghai referee, will be in charge of the game. A good contest is anticipated. Nanyang holds the Championship of Chinese Inter-Collegiate Football for the seasons of 1914/15 and 1915/16 and is keen on being able to retain it this year. This match marks the first round of the Championship. Nanyang has been training hard under its old coach, Mr. A. H. Leslie, who has coached the team for the past two years.

Tsai Ao's Dying Plea Is For United China

Warns That Indifference And Strife for Private Interest Are Widespread

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, November 10.—The newspapers publish long eulogies of General Tsai Ao, whose death is regarded as a national loss. The President has appointed Chang Fang-cheng, the Chinese Minister at Tokio, to offer sacrifice and superintend the obsequies and to arrange for the conveyance of the remains of the dead General to China.

The following is the last telegram to the President, which General Tsai Ao dictated to his secretary, on his deathbed: "Tsai Ao hopes that the people and the Government will be united and of one mind in adopting effective and hopeful measures for the reform of the country. Indifference and strife for private interest at present are widespread. It is hoped that those who bear the trust of the people will adhere to morality and love of their country."

General Tsai Ao urged the Government to instruct General Tai Kan, the Governor of Szechuen, to make a thorough investigation and compensate the families of the officers and men who sacrificed their lives in the last campaign.

Death has overtaken General Tsai Ao in his youth, preventing him from serving the Republic. It is urged that the funeral shall be simply carried out.

LUNG FEARS ATTACK

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Canton, November 10.—General Lung Chi-kwang's troops in the Boccatigris forts are fearing an attack and are maintaining great vigilance, while the troops here have no intention of interfering with them. Dr. Wang Chun-hui has arrived. A public reception for General Chen Chiung-ming is planned. It is proposed that the new political party shall be discussed.

Australians Protest At Double Taxation

Merchants To Interview Chancellor On Income Tax Duplication

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 8.—The Times states that, at a private meeting of Australian merchants in the City, yesterday, it was decided to act in conjunction with the Association to Protest against the Duplication of the Income-Tax within the Empire in convening a meeting to submit the matter to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

FRENCH LOAN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, November 9.—M. Ribot, the Minister of Finance, has announced that the subscriptions to the loan total 11,860,000,000 Francs.

S.S. CHEFOO DOCKED

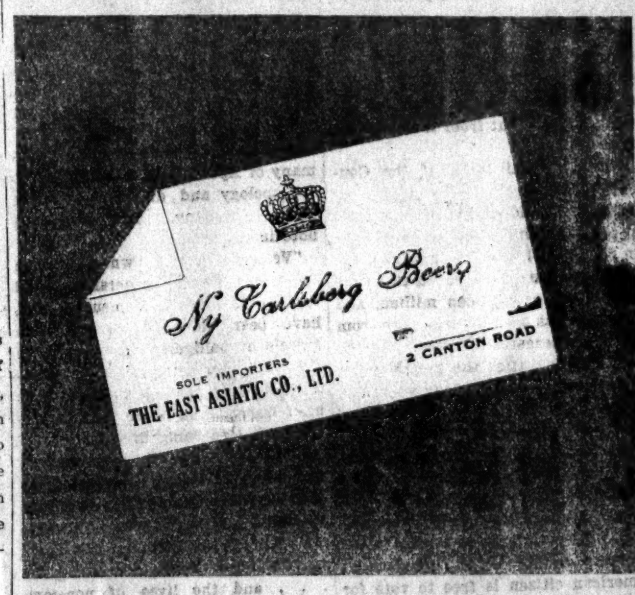
Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Hongkong, November 10.—The s.s. Chefoo (1,087 tons), which was disabled off Vungro Bay, on October 31, has been towed into dock.

Russian Food Supply Subject of Conference

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, November 9.—A great conference of Governors and officials connected with the Ministry of the Interior will be held shortly on the subject of food-supplies.



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Amoy, Antung, Canton, Changchun, Changsha, Chefoo, Chingkiang, Chinwangtao, Chungking, Dairen, Hangchow, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Ichang, Kiukiang, Lungkow, Macao, Manila, Moukden, Nanking, Newchwang, Ningpo, Peking, Port Arthur, Shanghai, Shasi, Soochow, Tientsin, Tongku, Tsinanfu, Tsingtau, Yochow, Weihaiwei, Wenchow, Wuhu,
together with
a Trade Directory of the Principal Centres, a Commercial Gazetteer of China and an Abridged History and General Trade Report of China and a Description and Trade Report of each City.
Information of all Firms, Clubs, Associations, etc. published gratis.
Publication Office for China: 4 Canton Rd., Shanghai.

Chekiang Provincial Track Meet

Special Correspondence to the China Press

Hangchow, November 9.—The Provincial Inter-Middle School Field and Track Meet was brought to a successful close yesterday afternoon.

About 30 schools from the various districts of this province were represented and over 1,000 students participated in the field and track events, in drills and calisthenics. It is distinctly the greatest inter-scholastic meet ever held here. The officers in charge of the meet are to be congratulated for the thoroughgoing and orderly manner with which they ran off the 100 or so events during the 3 days.

One noticeable feature of the meet was the presence of a large number of girl students who contributed a full share in the demonstration of drills and calisthenics. Another was the presence of the Tuchun, General T. T. Lu, who officiated as chairman of the meet. The weather for two days was inclement enough to discourage everybody present but the dignitaries, the officials, judges and contestants all stood in the rain when the events were run off one by one without any serious hitch.

Considering the muddy and slippery track and the highly unfavorable weather, the records of the meet are fair. The contestants have not had the advantages of being properly trained but they furnish excellent material for the Far Eastern Olympic Games to be held next year in Japan. Summaries:

100 Yards Dash:
1. An Ding Middle School.
2. Hangchow Commercial School.
3. 5th Middle School.
Time: 11 3/5 sec.

880 Yards Run:
1. 7th Normal School.
2. 7th Normal School.
3. 5th Normal School and 10th Middle School (Tie).
Time: 2 min. 16 2/5 sec.

12 lbs. Shot Put:
1. Chu Chi Middle School.
2. 1st Agricultural School.
3. 7th Normal School.
Distance: 30 ft. 4 in.

1,320 Yards Run:
1. 7th Normal School.
2. 9th Middle School.
3. 7th Normal School.
Time: 3 min. 39 sec.

880 Yards Relay (2 men each team):
1. 7th Normal School.
2. 5th Middle School.
3. 10th Normal School.
Time: 1 min. 54 sec.

Broad Jump:
1. 4th Normal School.
2. 4th Normal School.
3. 1st Agricultural School.
Distance: 15 feet.

660 Yards Relay (3 men each team):
1. 5th Middle School.
2. 4th Middle School.
3. 7th Middle School.
Time: 1 min. 26 sec.

120 Yards Low Hurdles:
1. 1st Normal School.
2. 5th Middle School.
3. An Ding Middle School.
Time: 18 3/5 sec.

660 Yards Run:
1. 7th Normal School.
2. 7th Middle School.
3. 5th Normal School.
Time: 1 min. 43 4/5 sec.

High Jump:
1. 4th Middle School.
2. 4th Middle School.
3. 5th Middle School.
Height 4 ft. 6½ in.

1,320 Yards Relay (3 men each team):
1. 7th Middle School.
2. 7th Normal School.
3. 4th Middle School.
Time: 3 min. 2 sec.

Obstacle Race (440 Yards):
1. 7th Normal School.
2. Commercial School.
3. 7th Middle School.
Time: 1 min. 45 sec.

220 Yards Run:
1. An Ding Middle School.
2. Commercial School.
3. 7th Middle School.
Time: 26 sec.

Pole Vault:
1. 5th Middle School.
2. 4th Middle School.
3. 1st Normal School.
Height: 8 ft. 5½ in.

440 Yards Run:
1. Commercial School:
2. 4th Middle School.
3. 1st Sericultural School.
Time: 58 sec.

The events were run according to the regulations adopted by the Far Eastern Olympic Association.

HEARTS DRIVE

Members of the Municipal Service Club spent a very enjoyable time, yesterday evening, at a hearts drive, in which a big company took part. Play was keen and exciting and ended with the following result: 1, C. Doyle, 19; 2, R. Yorke, 31; 3. A. Paterson, 33; booby, C. J. Curtis, 114.

Shanghai Rifle Assn.

Entries for the Shanghai "All Comers" Rifle Competition, an Open shooting event, closed on Thursday, 9th inst at 5 p.m. There were 75 entries (ten more than last year) represented by the following:—U. S. Navy, 49 and Volunteers 26. There will be about 49 Springfield rifles against 26 Lee-Enfield and Lee-Metford rifles.

U.S.S. Brooklyn (18).—H. Clavelm, A. Empringham, E. Gohrband, W. Harris, F. Martins, J. McAuliffe, L. Lelson, G. Plambeck, W. C. Powers jr., R. Senters, T. J. Schmidt, H. Smith, H. Stokel, N. Thomas, J. E. Ward, W. Wellenmann, A. G. White, P. Wright.

U.S.S. Galveston (18).—J. G. Broussard, R. Dudley, R. Dyer, C. Everly, J. Fransworth, L. Findley, J. Harris, H. Hessler, H. Lehrbrass, J. McDaniel, G. McMurray, E. Moresi, E. Moses, K. Miller, G. Myron, E. Sanchez, J. Twohig, J. Ward.

U.S.S. Wilmington (4).—G. H. Bowdey, R. G. Ford, K. Nunn, C. H. White.

U.S.S. Helena (9).—R. Bryang, J. Casteevens, H. Dunlop, N. Geisenhoff, T. J. Martin, C. Milburn, J. P. Riggs, F. Smetina, G. Wiser.

American Co. (13).—G. F. Ashley, T. C. Britton, W. H. Blackwood, A. C. Davis, C. L. Hall, E. K. Howe, R. K. Hykes, J. Pennywitt, S. A. Ransom, O. D. Rasmussen, W. H. Rogers, W. E. Sauer, F. F. Vaughan.

"A" Co. British (3).—F. E. Hodges, W. J. Monk, R. W. Wells.

Italian Co. (1).—F. Bonichi.

Japanese Co. (1).—T. Watanabe.

Reserve Co. (5).—A. M. Collaco, A. C. Crighton, W. J. E. Forsyth, O. L. Ilbert, J. R. Main.

Shanghai Scottish Co. (1).—C. H. Rutherford.

Staff (2).—W. T. Rose, S. Wise.

The competition will begin on Saturday, 11th inst. at 1.30 p.m. sharp. Competitors are requested to be punctual.

The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Fine weather in our regions. Moderate monsoon.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, NOVEMBER 11, 1916

President Wilson Wins!

As we to press our latest cablegrams leave no doubt of the re-election of Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States for the four years after the Fourth of March next. Since the evening of the seventh instant the result of the contest between Wilson and Hughes for the Presidency has been in doubt, and a hundred million Americans have awaited with patient calmness the announcement of the name of the successful candidate. The announcement can now be made, and the present Chief Magistrate of the Republic, who has thus far guided his country safely in the paths of peace through a world in arms, has been again commissioned by the electorate of his countrymen to continue at the helm of State.

Whatever may be the political conviction of an American citizen, he must contemplate with patriotic pride and satisfaction the equipoise of Americans under the great and trying suspense they have been living for the past few days. And he will view with no less encouragement and confidence in Republican institutions the judicial fairness and loyalty with which the result will be accepted by the forty-eight States, each represented by a star on the national flag and receiving its light from the Constitution.

Since the ratification of the Constitution, more than a hundred years ago, the President has been elected at the beginning of every four years. In the early life of the Republic the electorate was small, but at this time it numbers over fifteen million, and yet there has been no departure from the same peaceful methods. On the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of each four years the people, qualified to vote by the laws of their respective States, cast their ballots, at the places provided by such laws, for their favorite candidate for President. In the populous cities, the small towns, and the country, there is no change in the system of voting, and the independent American citizen is free to vote for the candidate of his choice. Armed soldiers are not allowed about the voting places, and whatever may be calculated unduly to influence is driven from the precincts where liberty herself decides who shall govern.

In this simple way, and by this freedom of this method, the great American Jury decided, on Tuesday last, who should be President of the United States for the next four years, and there is no appeal from the verdict they have rendered; that verdict is in favor of Woodrow Wilson, and it will be quietly submitted to and supported alike by his political friends and foes.

The President is not an untried man. During the four years he has presided as Chief Magistrate the world has been shaken as never before by warring nations and conflicting interests; some of the political problems have been almost as difficult of solution as those confronting Washington, when laying the foundation of the Government, or of Lincoln when saving it from disruption. Each has been different in its nature and bearing, but no less intricate and dangerous. No man ever faced facts with a clearer gaze than Washington. Under his leadership American independence was achieved. By his counsel a government was born, whose growth within a century, has overshadowed the colossal proportions of its parent trunk. Lincoln, too, was the man of an era. When the Union was threatened he was the Chief Executive, and quickly resolved that the Federal Government, the work of the patriots of the revolution, should not perish from the earth. Without early advantages, but with unusual natural ability and the foresight of genius, he was the master of the perilous situation, and remained the master, until his parting glance was cheered by a Union restored and his countrymen at peace.

When Wilson was inaugurated President, there were no war clouds on the world's horizon, not even the muttering thunder was heard, but soon a continent was plunged into a war in which battles are being fought which belittle the warlike achievements of all former ages. The government over which he presided was at peace with all nations, and especially those confronting each other with drawn swords. The situation demanded statesmanship, diplomacy, and a judgment that could not be swayed by the appeals of passion or supposed chivalry. Too much was involved. Questions were daily arising, the answer to which meant peace or war, and they were answered by the promulgation of a policy which was open to the thoughtful understanding. The soundness of that policy has been doubted, but the intrepid firmness with which it has been supported, and the peaceful and prosperous fruits it has brought to American homes, cannot be doubted. The American people are in the full enjoyment of peace and prosperity, the former of which they would share with all mankind, and the latter they are giving to relieve distress in all parts of the world.

The countrymen of Woodrow Wilson have just passed upon the wisdom of the policy which has guided his administration as President. They have approved it, and have emphasized their approval by re-electing him to the high position he has filled to their satisfaction throughout a period of trial and stress, for four more years, confident that come what may they will have at the head of the government a man qualified and competent by character and intellect to guide and lead them in the right way.

Marina and Arabia Cases

In view of the Marina and Arabia cases just reported and the general talk that Germany has been planning a resumption of the submarine war on liners, it is interesting to recall that that country already has officially apologised for acts of the character indicated, has disavowed them and punished her submarine commanders for committing them. The apparent resumption of these illegal acts makes it pertinent to recall President Wilson's notice to Germany of April 18, 1916, which led to the apology and disavowal on the part of Germany. The President's note in part said:

"Vessels of neutral ownership, even vessels of neutral ownership bound from neutral port to neutral port, have been destroyed, along with vessels of belligerent ownership, in constantly increasing numbers. Sometimes the merchantmen attacked have been warned and summoned to surrender before being fired on or torpedoed; sometimes their passengers and crews have been vouchsafed the poor security of being allowed to take to the ship's boats before the ship was sent to the bottom. But again and again no warning has been given . . . and the lives of non-combatants, passengers and crew, have been destroyed wholesale and in a manner which the Government of the United States cannot but regard as wanton and without the slighest color of justification.

"The Government of the United States has been very patient. . . . it has become painfully evident to it that the position which it took at the very outset is inevitable, namely, the use of submarines for the destruction of an enemy's commerce, is, of necessity, because of the very character of the vessels employed and the very methods of attack which their employment of course involves, utterly incompatible with the principles of of humanity, the long-established and incontrovertible rights of neutrals, and the sacred immunities of noncombatants.

"If it is still the purpose of the Imperial Government to prosecute relentless and indiscriminate warfare against vessels of commerce by the use of submarines, without regard to what the Government of the United States must consider the sacred and indisputable rules of international law and the universally recognized dictates of humanity, the Government of the United States is at last forced to the conclusion that there is but one course it can pursue."

A Gentle, Warlike Influence

We beg to offer to the State of Montana our congratulations upon electing to the House of Representatives of the American Congress the first woman ever elected to that law-making body. It was hardly necessary for Reuter's to say that Mrs. Jeanette Rankins was elected as an Independent for that much would have been inferred from the gender of the future law-maker.

We note that Mrs. Rankins is elected to the House, the more numerous branch of the National Legislature, and where the calming influence of woman is often needed. In our account of the American vote in China it appeared that a large majority of the women voted for Wilson, and we understand that the President received a large vote in the West of the same character. At least those in favor of female suffrage were in no danger of being defeated, for both Wilson and Hughes were neck and neck in the race as to which should be the most strenuous advocate, their only difference on this issue being as to the method!

After All, It's Peace Orders That Count Most, Says Schwab

When the war began Charles M. Schwab went straight to Lord Kitchener and secured a "war order" perhaps larger than any other individual unit in the immense flood of war-brought business which has since either directly or indirectly affected almost every business in America. It is by no means alone because of this fact, however, that the following article in which he emphasizes the importance of "peace orders" deserves unusual attention. Mr. Schwab's striking business achievements extend over thirty years and have but few parallels—it is this experience, as well as his intimate contact with the reactions of the war on business, which commands extraordinary importance for his article.

At twenty-four he was directing over 6,000 men; at thirty-five he was known the world over as the head of a great steel company; and at thirty-nine he was president of the United States Steel Corporation—the "boy president." Next he staked every cent he owned or could borrow on a bankrupt concern—the Bethlehem Steel Company—which today ranks next to the United States Steel Corporation.

He perfected a process for the continuous-motion production of steel which secured results rivaling those later obtained by Henry Ford with methods based on similar general principles. He has been styled "the most successful salesman ever born"; still Andrew Carnegie said he "knew more about steel than any other man in the world." In short, his preparation in all the most important phases of business has been exceptionally thorough. He began as a stake driver at $1 a day and 15 years later was earning $3,000 a day.

By Charles M. Schwab

(Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bethlehem Steel Company in System)

The job ahead of the country is to find business of a profitable nature when Europe has stopped its war and people generally are in condition to pick and choose as to what and where they will buy.

I do not consider the task a very difficult one; it is a business problem and a good business man should have such an intelligent knowledge of conditions that he can anticipate events that must, by the laws of nature, happen—and be ready for them. Keeping a little ahead of conditions is one of the secrets of successful business; the trailer seldom goes very far.

What are our present business conditions and to what can we reasonably look forward?

The war orders from Europe are at the basis of our present prosperity. But it is a mistake to imagine that the major portion of our business is war-order business or that the war-order business has called for manufacturing which is far outside the usual run of our peace-time trade.

There seems to be an impression that it is the making of munitions that business, and the steel trade in particular, is depending upon, and that once the war closes, we shall have on our hands a great number of factories and a vast amount of machinery which is fitted only for the making of shells, cartridges, artillery and rifles.

I think that this idea has been fostered by those who wish to create the impression that the steel and machine makers of the United States urge the proper military and naval equipment of the nation merely in order to keep the present machinery occupied, once the European war has closed.

The truth is otherwise. Even a casual inspection of the great volume of exports will demonstrate that, although the United States is shipping a larger proportion of fabricated articles to raw material than ever before, the bulk of these fabricated articles is drawn from the ordinary course of business. It is also found that, at present prices, domestic business is as profitable as foreign munitions business. I think that this state of affairs is true, generally, throughout the whole steel trade.

Another prevailing idea is that those plant extensions which have been especially designed for munitions making will be a dead loss upon the return of peace and that immediately there will be, not only a great loss in property, but many thousands of men will lose their jobs.

These notions are false, but they are at the bottom of the too common statement that American business will suddenly be disrupted by the stopping of the war—that we shall be left in the position of an electric train when the current is cut off.

I do not expect any such sudden change in manufacturing conditions immediately upon the coming of peace. Peace will affect only future and not present orders.

Therefore, in so far as the steel trade is concerned, peace will bring no sudden change and there will be ample time and opportunity to transform gradually most of the purely munitions plants into ordinary machine factories. Every conservatively managed plant has already charged off all the extensions, including machinery and buildings, which can not instantly be turned to normal peace work.

The real problem will not be faced until the war contracts begin to expire and the momenture of our prosperity to die out. This period, roughly speaking, will be within six months to a year after the close of the war. By that time we should have a new market to absorb the enormous production that the war orders and their consequent nation-wide prosperity have engendered. It is against this that we must be prepared. Otherwise, disaster.

I do not expect the war to end suddenly or within a very short time. At the beginning of the war, Lord Kitchener told me that he was preparing for a struggle of at least five years. The last time that I heard from him, which was not long before his death, he said that he then saw no reason to change his original estimate. My most recent advices from England are that the people there expect an early peace. But I can find no basis for that belief, and certainly the allied countries, when you consider the scale of their production at home, are not cutting down on their foreign orders to a degree which is at all commensurate with the magnitude of their home productions. The big peace factor is the economic condition of Germany. That exact condition is a matter of speculation, for apparently reliable reports are wholly at variance. Certainly, however, Germany is not nearly at the end of her resources.

I am entirely optimistic as to the future of the United States, provided the business of the nation and the business of the individual are managed on sound, forehanded, economic lines. We should be able not only to keep all that we have, but to get more. I do not think that this is a time for idealistic experiments in economics by those who have no knowledge of business and little of economics

The United States is at the very peak of its productive power, every business is prosperous and we have an ample supply of money. We are in almost the best conceivable position to take a permanently leading place in the world. Our problem is not the difficult one of building up from nothing, but the simpler problem of using rightly that which is already in our hands. It is a problem of readjustment.

There will be no sudden change in conditions and we must be vigilant to guard against an insidious economic weakening rather than a sudden onslaught.

Look at our position. We have discovered, as a nation, the elementary fact that a permanently one-side trade is impossible. We have discovered, in dealing with the nations at war, that it soon became necessary to lend them money in order that they might continue to buy from us. We have also been forced to recognize that we can not monopolize the trade of South America and the Orient without being able to take the whole volume of their export trade, and that is manifestly impossible, because our people can not absorb such an amount of commodities.

We have had a rising market at home, which always means that people are buying ahead of their needs in order to save money. When the market starts to decline buyers will hold back their purchases in the hope of buying cheaper. Wages are considerably higher than they have ever been and the general standard of living is becoming higher every day, which means that many of those things which were luxuries yesterday will be necessities tomorrow. Business, however, is not generally overextended and most concerns have their loans paid and their houses in order. As I have already pointed out, a large part of our present business is not connected with the munitions orders, but has been indirectly stimulated by them. The business world recognizes that our trade today is the result solely of the impetus given by war orders. To maintain any other position it is necessary to resort to the most transparent sophistry.

Now let us look ahead. As the world gradually returns to a normal condition, we shall have both our domestic and our foreign markets to consider, and they will be to a very considerable degree interdependent.

The domestic market is not today absorbing all that it can absorb. Factories are everywhere running at the limit and this discourages new construction, by high prices, scarcity of labor, and long deliveries. Money is so abundant and labor is so scarce that it is sometimes difficult to translate money into the products of labor. We are a splendid market for any man who has goods and needs money.

The foreign market at the end of the war will probably have a position which will be almost the exact reverse of our own. When the soldiers return from the colors they will find that many of their places have been taken by women or by machines. Europe will have an abundant supply of labor, for I do not expect the women who have gone into industry will easily be turned away from it. Therefore, European labor will be cheap and prices will go down. It will, however, be more difficult for Europe to avail herself of the labor and the low prices because the nations will be poor in the gold which we have so plentifully. For some time to come Europe will be compelled to buy on credit in default of obtaining gold.

These elements make our own problem. If Europe be permitted to so undersell us in the home market, she will secure our gold, and therefore be able to finance her own reconstruction. If, on the contrary, we adequately protect our home market, we shall be able not only to supply that home market, but alslo to sell to Europe on credit.

I consider that the main feature of our future program should be to conserve our supply of gold, and thus be able to lend to other nations to enable them to buy our goods. The lending of money in the shape of exports to Europe on credit is important, if we hope to have a good share in the reconstruction. The same course is necessary if we are to extend our trade through the undeveloped lands in South America and the Orient.

If the foreign merchants can sell to us in exchange for our money, our gold supply will not last long, our business will gradually decrease and we shall find that we have carelessly wasted the fortune which we now enjoy. The easy course is not to take any conserving steps, but merely to talk along about our prosperity and then suddenly, and without proper forethought, to take some drastic business-overturning step when the panic is on us.

What in my mind should be done, both as individuals and as a government, is to bring business and the government into a sane relation. I can not see any hope ahead for business and prosperity if success in business, or business itself, is to be taken as something sordid and unclean. A large business is only small business multiplied, and it is infinitely more efficient than small business because, by the decrease in overhead expense and the elimination of waste, it can make or handle goods at a less cost.

A small business has a local sphere and a large business has a national and international sphere. I doubt if the one could, in these days, exist without the other. Hence, any act which curtails the legitimate functioning of either small or large business inevitably reacts upon the other.

Where the government can help, and only the government can help, is by insuring the stability of all legitimate business, and by guarding the home market with a tariff, expertly devised, on the basis of protection.

In the further extension of foreign markets the treaty-making power of the nation should be called upon to secure all possible advantage to American traders. The time is now particularly ripe for negotiating such treaties, because all of Europe is busy with the international arrangements by which it is hoped to recoup war losses.

So much for the outside governmental activities. The internal federal and individual activities must be quite as great. The individual and the organization must study the best and cheapest methods. This study and application can be greatly aided by the government if it will disseminate constructive information. The government can secure all needed information without a burdensome inquisitorial process.

In our foreign trade some measure of co-operative buying and selling on the lines which have been so successfully used by Germany seems necessary, if we are going to compete abroad at the highest possible price and not at the lowest.

I have stated these matters in general terms and I have not gone into the details nor the particular phases. That which is before us as a nation is fairly clear and the standards to dominate our conduct are even clearer. We may be able to keep our prosperity by not achieving any great degree of national coordination, but certainly we can truly be prosperous only if we comprehend established facts and inevitable reactions and act on our own knowledge. I am conservatively bullish on the outlook.

Defence of the School Nurse

From the School Health News

Q. Tell why the children and parents should respect the school nurse and follow her advice.

A. Whatever our nurse tells us, we should bring the news home and the mother should not say the nurse is crazy, because she is not crazy. She would not have the position if she was in that state.

An Interview With The King of Rumania

By Stanley Washburn

(The "Times" Special Correspondent with the Rumanian Armies)

BUKHAREST, October 10.

King Ferdinand, in a series of conversations with me, has stated his opinion on the situation to be as follows:—

"At a time when our enemies are striving by every malicious means within their power to misrepresent before the world the attitude of Rumania in this war, it is fitting and proper that the world should realize, and clearly understand, what Rumania stands for in this great conflict, and why she has entered the war at this time; and what, in reality, is the genius of our people and the sacrifices and dangers with which our country is faced when entering the maelstrom where the giants themselves are clutched in a life-and-death struggle.

"Rumania has not been moved by a mere policy of expediency, nor has her determination to enter this war been the outcome of any cynical material policy, or of bad faith to the Central Powers, but it has been based on the biggest principles of nationality and of national ideas. In every nation there are elemental public opinions which are instinctive rather than political. In Rumania, as in Russia, the tie of race and blood underlies all other considerations, and the appeal of our purest Rumanian blood that lies beyond the Transylvanian Alps has ever been the strongest influence in the public opinion of all Rumania from the Throne to the lowest peasant.

"Inasmuch as Hungary was the master that held millions of our blood in perpetual political bondage, Hungary has been our traditional enemy. The Bulgar, with his efficient and unquestionably courageous army on a frontier difficult to defend, has, logically, become our southern menace, and as a latent threat has been accepted secondarily as a potential enemy.

"Against Germany there was at the beginning of the war no hostility, rather, perhaps, friendship, for, economically, Germany was an asset to the development of our industries and a potent instrument in forwarding the prosperity of our country. For the French we have the sympathy of a kindred blood, while for England Rumanians have ever had the respect due to a great Empire based on justice, whose sway has ever spelled prosperity built on the principles of ethics, morals, and equity.

"At the beginning of the war Rumanian sympathy was not with Germany; yet there was not instant hostility, for against Germany Rumania had no grudge. With the progress of the great war there began to grow upon Rumania a moral issue in regard to the war and this issue may well be termed the enemy point of view—a point of view which is based on the principles that might is right, that the means justify the end, and that small nationalities exist merely as the pawns for the use of the Central Powers in the advancement of their own industrial and commercial aims. As the war developed the enemy theory of frightfulness and lawlessness, which they have attempted to write into International Law as a legitimate method of conducting war, came to affect opinion deeply.

"Still, it remained something which had not affected our life, and was with us merely a repulsive idea, if also a threat to our own institutions. But with the progress of the war Rumania began to feel the subtle force of enemy intrigue endeavoring in every way to force us into the war against our own real interests, using every argument to make the worse appear the better cause.

"If the world would know the true stability of Rumanian character let the world realize that during the whole of 1915—with Russia apparently beaten, and with England and France at a standstill, and with Austria, Turkey, and Bulgaria backed by German battalions operating in the Balkans—Rumanians were true to their better instincts, and could not be seduced from their neutrality.

"If Rumania has been criticized for inactivity heretofore let the world consider Rumania's position. A small Power with a small Army, surrounded by giants, faced a practical problem. With a Western frontier nearly 700 miles long, which alone is greater than the English and French fronts combined, and a Bulgarian frontier almost undefended near her capital stretching for other hundreds of miles in the south, and with Russia in retreat Rumanian action would have resulted in the instant annihilation of this small country.

"Rumania has waited for the time when she could act with reasonable assurance of protecting herself and of having the support of her great Allies. She has not waited a moment longer; and when she enters the war now she stakes her entire future on the courage of her people and on the support, economic and military, of her greater Allies, upon whom she depends for the preservation of her national life.

"A small country in a great war which promises to last for at least another year faces the certainty of internal sacrifice and the consumption of her resources. But such has been and is the confidence of Rumania in the justice of her cause, and such has been and is the faith in her Allies, that with them she has cast in her lot, assured in the conviction that her great Allies will see that she prove not to be the third of the small Powers that is destroyed in this great conflict.

"Servia and Belgium entered the war with no realization of how the Central Powers would deal with the small countries in arms against them. Rumania has no such illusions, for she realizes but too clearly that the enemy would make every sacrifice to obliterate her from Europe, as has been done with Servia and with Belgium.

"That the enemy crave for vengeance against Rumania for daring to espouse the cause of justice and to fight for the relief of her own people in Transylvania has been made clear in the first month of the war. Bukharest has been wantonly and cruelly bombarded by Zeppelins and aeroplanes day after day. Hundreds of women and children have been killed and mangled as they walked harmlessly about the streets of our defenceless cities, in order that the enemy might exact from the innocent the penalty of a sound and just action on the part of the Rumanian Government.

"The effect of these acts has been such as the enemy might well have fought battles to prevent. The enemy has almost overnight created a bitterness which has enlisted against him the whole nation, which makes peace without victory an utter impossibility to Rumania, and this is the case with every country that has entered the war against the Central Powers.

"Notwithstanding the savagery with which the enemy is attacking us and the cruelty with which our defenceless women and our innocent little children are being massacred, this Government will endeavor to prevent bitterness from dominating our action in the shape of reprisals against prisoners or defenceless non-combatants; and to this end orders have been issued to our troops that, regardless of previous provocation, those who fall into our hands shall be treated with kindness, for it is not the common soldiers nor the innocent people who must be held responsible for the policy adopted by the enemy Governments.

"The Rumanian Government believes that acts performed in the present must be of such a nature as to be approved by the generation that follows, which will judge us from a perspective uninfluenced by the bitterness and the chaos of the moment.

"It is in this spirit that the Government wishes to conduct the war, though the policy of our enemy renders it increasingly difficult to preserve restraint among our troops and our people.

"The Rumanians will not falter in their allegiance to the cause, nor can the enemy wean them from their faith in England the Just, in France their Latin brother, and in Russia their immediate neighbor.

"Yet the Rumanians pray that, in spite of their existing exigencies and of their own huge problems, the Allies will not allow the affairs of Rumania, who has staked her all in this conflict, to pass into the back of their minds and suffer that she meet the fate either of Belgium or of Servia.

"We have taken the responsibility of entering the war, and we feel sure that our great Allies will see to it that their sympathy and their support will be ever behind us while the war endures."

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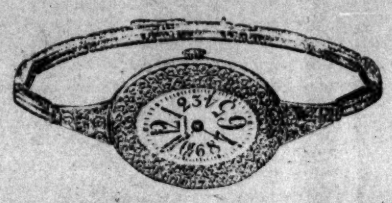

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Evils That Never Arrive

By Aran Lisle

Most of our ills we have cured.
And the sharpest we still have survived;
But what tortures of pain we endured
From the evils which never arrived.

Why must we march through life carrying with us deliberately and of our own choice a collection of things about which to worry? This is a form of "preparedness" which is highly prevalent—and utterly absurd.

Most of our troubles don't arrive, and all the trouble we have in connection with them is waiting for them to come. The things about which we worry and agitate ourselves either never happen or aren't particularly bad when they do happen. And we wear ourselves out in idle anticipation.

Isn't this inefficient? The point is that while one worries about a certain dire possibility and uses up energy on it, something quite unexpected turns up and one has to readjust one's self to bearing that.

There are plenty of troubles in this world without looking for them.

The man or woman who is always prepared for difficulty makes a nuisance of himself by his very forehandedness.

Many of the things about which we worry could be kept out of our path if we just set about attending to them instead of fearing them!

All of us remember the fairy tale about the wedding feast from which first the bride, then her parents, then her brothers and then guest after guest disappeared. The bride had gone to the cellar to draw some wine and one after another the rest of the wedding party had followed to see why she did not come back.

At last the groom was left alone and he went in search of the missing family. Behold them all weeping over a dire inspiration of the bride's! There was a pickaxe fastened to the ceiling—suppose some day she had children and they came down to draw wine and the pickaze fell and killed them!

Most of us have laughed with appreciation of this folly of human nature which the Brothers Grimm so cleverly pictured for us. But most of us don't stop to realize that the little picture is perfectly applicable to us too!

Think it over—don't you spend a lot of energy looking for troubles that probably never will arrive? Don't you use up so much forethought grieving over difficulties approaching from the future that when they arrive at the present you are too worn out to cope with them?

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Anecdotes of The Famous

A colonel in the Prussian army, who had been discharged at the close of the Seven Years' War, importuned Frederick the Great to be reinstated. Weary of the incessant solicitations of his troublesome visitor, Frederick at length gave orders that he should never be admitted to his presence. Some weeks later a most bitter libel against his Majesty appeared. Frederick seldom gave himself any concern about such attacks, but the present one exasperated him so much that he offered a reward of fifty friedrichs of gold for the discovery of the author. The day following the disgraced colonel demanded and obtained an audience.

"Sire," he began, on being admitted, "your Majesty has just promised fifty friedrichs for the discovery of the author of a recent publication. I am come to claim that recompense. Behold in me the unfortunate libeller! My life I forfeit freely; but remember your royal pledge, and, while you punish me, send to my poor wife and children the reward due to the informer."

The King, although struck with the sad extremity and self-sacrifice of the officer, said sternly:

"Go instantly to the fortress of Spandau, and there await my judgment!"

"I obey," said the culprit. "But the money?"

"Within two hours your wife shall receive it," said the King. "Take this letter and give it to the commandant, but he must not open it until after dinner."

The colonel arrived at Spandau and gave himself up as a prisoner. At the prescribed moment the commandant opened the royal mandate. It ran:

"To the bearer I give the command of Spandau. The present governor is to take the command of Berlin, as a reward for past services. —FREDERICK."

Louis the Fourteenth, having shown Boileau some verses of his own composition, demanded his candid opinion about them. "Sire," answered the poet, "Your Majesty wished to write poor lines, and you did it so well that you proved that nothing is impossible to Your Majesty."

Something of Interest for the Ladies at
MAXIM'S !

The Sunny Side of Life

In Agreement So Far

A Judge famous for his wit once had a case before him in which the plaintiff was represented by a very nervous young lawyer. When the lawyer rose to begin his address to the jury he stammered out, "My unfortunate client—" and there he stuck. He tried again, and in a shaking voice he managed to say, "My unfortunate client—" and could get no farther. Clearing his throat, he had another try and for the third time quavered out, "My unfortunate client—" and again his voice failed.

"Come, come, Mr. ——," said his lordship, "proceed with your statement! So far the Court agrees with you!"

Important Question

"George dear," began a bride while on the way to the station for the honeymoon, "I want you to answer me just one question, and then I shall feel sure of you. "What is it, darling?" "If you knew that I loved you as much as you love me, would you love me as much as I love you?"

Good Company

"Is that little boy I saw you playing with this afternoon a good boy, Willie?" asked his mother.

"No," replied Willie, "he ain't much good, but he's the only boy around that I can lick."

A Delightful Surprise

"I was a good girl, mamma," announced Lucille on her return from her first party, "and talked nice all the time."

"And did you say something nice to Mrs. Appleby before leaving?" asked her mother.

"I sure did," said Lucille proudly. "I said, 'I had a lovely time Mrs. Appleby, and had lots more to eat than, I expected.'"

A Serious Case

"You call yourself a heart specialist?" said the patient when he had recovered consciousness.

"I certainly do," answered the physician.

"Then you ought to know better than to present a bill like this to a man in my condition."

Had Some

"And have you had any experience with children?" inquired the woman who was about to engage a nurse.

"Shure, Oi hov," returned the applicant with a broad smile. "Wasn't Oi wan meself wanst."

Chequed

"My son, I must put a check on your reckless expenditures."

"All right, dad, but it will have to be in four figures."

Infantile Wisdom

A teacher in a mission school in a Scottish town gives some interesting examples of the answers which have come from infant lips to her Bible questions. Asked what Naaman did after washing in the Jordan before he returned to his native land, one mite gave the obvious answer. "Dry hisself!"

The class was told the story of the little Shuammite, his sunstroke, and his restoration by the prophet, and, wishing to inculcate gratitude, the teacher asked what the mother would do when she got him back.

"Pit a Bannet on his heid!" shouted a practical youth.

The Cult of Fashion

Young lady at the theater, to friend!

"What do you think of this play, my dear?"

"Why, it's absurd! Three months are supposed to pass between the first and second acts, and the heroine's still got the same hat on!"

Hearsay

"How I envy you seafaring men," said the sweet young thing. "It must be wonderful to gaze on the broad expanse of the ocean and breathe the clean salt air."

"Yes, replied the stoker, "it must be."

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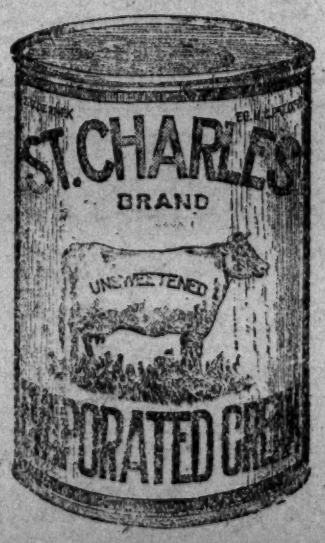

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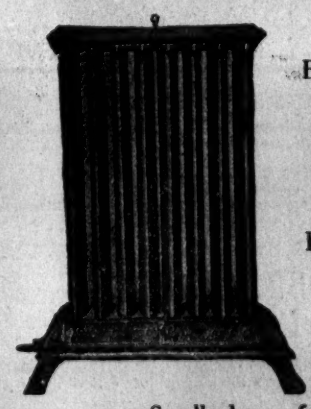

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, November 10, 1916.

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Gold Dollar Bank's buying rate 81¼ = Tls. 1.23 @ 73.5 =	$1.67
	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate:	73.25
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver ...	—
Copper Cash ...	1755
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 3-4¼—Tls.	5.96
Exch @ 73.5—Mex...$	8.11
Peking Bar ...Tls.	318
Native Interest ...	.06

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ...	34¼ d.
Bank rate of discount ...	6%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s. ...	%
4 m-s. ...	%
6 m-s. ...	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London ....Fr.	27.80
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T...$	476⅞
Consols ... £	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3-4¼
London	Demand	3-4⅛
India	T.T.	248⅜
Paris	T.T.	466½
Paris	Demand	467
New York	T.T.	79⅜
New York	Demand	80
Hongkong	T.T.	69½
Japan	T.T.	64
Batavia	T.T.	192

Bank's Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	3-5⅜
London	4 m-s. Docy.	3-5⅛
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	3-5⅛
London	6 m-s. Docy.	3-6⅛
Paris	4 m-s.	482½
New York	4 m-s.	82⅞

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR NOVEMBER

£1 = Hk. Tls.		5.70
Hk. Tls. 1 =	Francs	4.87
„ „ 1 =	Marks	†3.98
Gold $1 = Hk. Tls.		1.20
Hk. Tls. 1 =	Yen	1.64
„ „ 1 =	Rupees	2.63
„ „ 1 =	Rouble	2.72
„ „ 1 =	Mex.	$1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, November 10, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

North China Ins. Tls. 155.00
Langkats Tls. 23.00
Telephones Tls. 89.00
Shanghai Docks Tls. 90.00
Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.50
Chemors Tls. 1.95
Shanghai Klebangs Tls. 1.20
Weeks $18.00
Consolidated Tls. 3.90

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, November 10, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Direct

Dominions Tls. 15.00 November
Anglo-French Lands Tls. 90.00 cash
Langkats Tls. 23.50 cash

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, Nov. 9.—Today's rubber prices were:—
Plantation First Latex.
Spot, 2s. 7¾d. paid.
January to March, 2s. 8¼d. buyers.
Tendency of Market, quiet.
Last Quotation, London, Nov. 8:—
Spot, 2s. 8d. paid.
January to March, 2s. 8½d. paid.
Tendency of Market, strong.

Singapore Rubber Auction

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have received the following cable from their Singapore agents regarding the rubber auction held on November 8:—

No. 1 Smoked Sheet—$145 per picul equivalent to 2s. 9⅛d. in London.

No. 1 Crepe—$146 per picul equivalent to 2s. 9⅛d. in London.

Market strong, demand is good, close weaker.

COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, Nov. 9.—Today's cotton prices were as follows:—
Mid-American Spot, 11s. 45d.
January-February, 11s. 34d.
May-June, 11s. 49d.

BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service

London, Nov. 9.—According to the Bank of England returns the proportion of reserve to liabilities is 23 per cent.

The Bank rate of discount is 6 per cent.

"BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years.

102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST.

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$730.
Chartered	£59 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy	4
Cathay, pref	6
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$400 B.
North China	155 Sa.
Union of Canton	$945.
Yangtsze	$257½
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$161 B.
Hongkong Fire	$387 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref. / Indo-China Def.	Tls. 128
"Shell"	109/6 B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 18½ S.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 50
Kochlen	Tls. 23 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10 B.
Oriental Cons.	28s. 3d.
Philippine	Tls. 1.
Raub	Tls. 2¾
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tls. 132½
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 90 Sa.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 13½ S.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 82.
Hongkong Wharf	$84½ B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 92.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 91 S.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3.
Central Stores	$8½ B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 167½
E-wo Pref	Tls. 105
International	Tls. 80 B.
International Pref.	Tls. 75
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 80
Oriental	Tls. 44 S.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 121.
Kung Yik	Tls. 16¼.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 6½
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 101
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y	$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 2 N.
China Sugar	Tls. 138 B.
Green Island	Tls. 10.60 S.
Langkats	Tls. 23 Sa.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 165
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	Tls. 16 B.
Llewellyn	$60
Lane, Crawford	$95.
Moutrie	$85
Watson	Tls. 7 B.
Weeks	Tls. 18 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 14¾.
Amherst	Tls. 1½ B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 12½ Sa.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 6¼ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 36 B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.80.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 5½.
Bute	Tls. 1.85 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 2.
Chempedak	Tls. 16
Cheng	Tls. 3.55.
Consolidated	Tls. 3.90 Sa.
Dominion	Tls. 14¾.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 9.40
Java Consolidated	Tls. 23½.
Kamunting	Tls. 8¼
Kapala	Tls. 1.10.
Kapayang	Tls. 30½
Karan	Tls. 16.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 13.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 22.
Padang	Tls. 17.
Pangkalan-Burian	Tls. 12.
Permata	Tls. 5¼
Repah	Tls. 1.62½.
Samagagas	Tls. 1.17½.
Seekee	Tls. 8¾.
Semambu	Tls. 1.90.
Senawang	Tls. 19.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1.20 Sa.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 9.
S'hai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 12½ B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.92½.
Sungala	Tls. 1.60.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 13.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 6.80.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 1.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1.17½
Taiping	Tls. 3
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.17½.
Tebong	Tls. 27.
Ulahri	Tls. 2
Ziangbe	Tls. 7¼.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 86.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 22 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 89 Sa.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 265

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for November 9 was 107 tons."

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers, 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"Write for—

"A Brief Explanation of the Principles upon which Life Assurance in Founded,"

to

Head Office,

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

PRESIDENT NAMES 8-HOUR LAW BOARD

General Goethals, Chairman; E. E. Clark, and George Rublee To Conduct the Inquiry

THINKS FAIRNESS ASSURED

Interests of Public Railroads And Employes Will Be Guarded, Mr. Wilson Believes

Omaha, Neb., October 5.—A formal announcement was made here tonight that President Wilson had selected Major Gen. George W. Goethals, Commissioner Edgar E. Clark of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and George Rublee of the Trade Commission as members of the board created by Congress to investigate the Railroad Eight-Hour law.

While the law does not go into effect until January 1, the President desires the members of the board to give a close study to the entire situation.

General Goethals, who will act as Chairman of the board, obtained the President's consent recently to resign as Governor of the Panama Canal Zone. He returned to this country with the understanding that he would not go back to the Canal.

Mr. Rublee was rejected once by the Senate as a member of the Federal Trade Commission, but is acting under appointment given him by the President. He is from New Hampshire.

The President has given detailed consideration to the selection of the members of the board, and administration officials said today that he believed that he had obtained a board which would investigate the eight-hour law with fairness to the public, the railroads and employes.

Combination of Ability

Washington, October 5.—In the selection of Major Gen. George W. Goethals, George Rublee of New Hampshire, recess member of the Federal Trade Commission, and Edgar E. Clark of Iowa, a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, to constitute the commission created by Congress in the eight-hour act to hear and pass on questions arising between the railroad managers and employes as to hours of service and rates of wages, it is believed here a combination of ability along the lines of labor questions has been obtained.

General Goethals, as Engineer in Chief of the Panama Canal, has been the largest single employer of labor on this continent for a number of years. He is a native of Brooklyn and was educated at the College of the City of New York and at the United States Military Academy at West Point, where he was graduated in 1880.

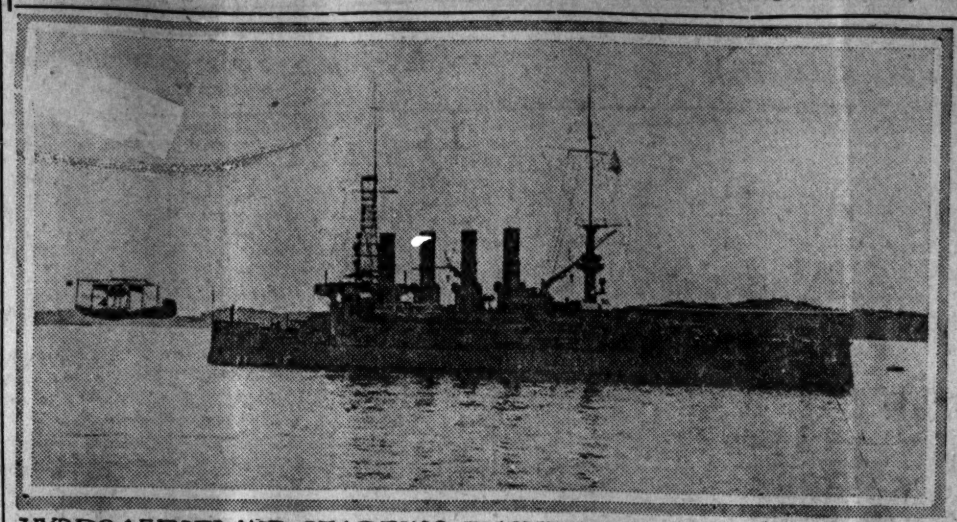
He was promoted to be a Major General by special act of Congress March 4, 1915, as a reward for his distinguished services in directing the work of construction of the Panama Canal, passing to that grade from the grade of Colonel. General Goethals has been on duty in the Canal Zone for the last nine years steadily, and since the reorganization of the Canal administration has been Governor of the Canal Zone.

Mr. Rublee has been a student of labor and social questions. He is the son of Horace Rublee, who was the editor of The Milwaukee Sentinel and Minister to Switzerland under President Grant. George Rublee was born at Madison, Wis. In March of last year President Wilson appointed Mr. Rublee to the Federal Trade Commission. The Senate failed to confirm the nomination, but the President renewed the appointment for the legislative recess. The Senate again at the last session refused to confirm the nomination, the opposition being led by Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, who charged that Mr. Rublee had been personally offensive in opposing him politically.

Mr. Clark has been a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission since 1906, having for many years previously been employed as a railway operative. For seventeen years he was an official of the Railway Conductors of America. He was born at Lima, N. Y., in 1856, and educated at Genesee Seminary. In 1902 he was appointed by President Roosevelt as one of the Commissioners to adjust the questions involved in the strike of the anthracite coal miners. When his term as an Interstate Commerce Commissioner expired in March, 1913, he was reappointed by President Wilson.

Commissioner Clark is a Republican. Mr. Rublee is a Progressive.

Launch Aeroplanes from Battleships in Naval Experiments



HYDRO-AEROPLANE STARTING FLIGHT FROM U.S.S NORTH CAROLINA.

The photograph shows a navy hydro-aeroplane leaving the battleship North Carolina at Eastport, Maine, for a scouting expedition. The United States Navy officials have been experimenting for some time with the successful launching of an airship from the specially constructed gangway for the hydro-aeroplane, and the picture shows that they have obtained the desired results. This is the first picture taken showing the airship leaving a United States war vessel.

Terauchi Despatches His Congratulations To Feng Kuo-chang

Nanking, November 9.—Count Terauchi, as the Minister for Foreign Affairs, wired to Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang, through the Japanese Consulate at Nanking, on the 8th, as under:

"Your excellency always desired to see friendly relations between your country and ours, as I know in the past. Upon hearing the news that your excellency has taken up the post of the Vice-President of the Republic, I am very pleased and hereby express my hearty congratulations and pray for the good health of your excellency."

Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister to Peking, also wired a congratulatory message.

On November 11, General Wang, the Military Commissioner at Nanking and Consul Takao of Nanking jointly invited General Feng Kuo-chang to the Huayin Club, which is a club of Japanese and Chinese at Nanking, to celebrate the taking of office by General Feng Kuo-chang as Vice-President of the Republic.

The office of the Vice-President has chamberlains and aides de camp and Hu Hsiang-lin and Tsao Yu-chien have been appointed the chamberlains and Kung Ching-tang and Wa Sha-hua, the aides de camp.

President Li Yuan-hung has selected 16 men out of his own bodyguard and sent them to Nanking to guard General Feng Kuo-chang.

The monthly salary of Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang is $30,000, with an allowance monthly of $10,000, which will be paid out of the revenue of Kiangsu to be sent up to Peking.

Obituary

Mr. J. H. Vail

Word has been received in Shanghai of the death of Mr. John H. Vail, at Islip, N. Y. Mr. Vail left Shanghai in 1879, after having been superintendent of the Shanghai and Hongkew wharf of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. for many years. He came out to China in the early 'sixties. He was 80 years of age.

'The Seventh Wife'

The Staff

Author, Stage Manager, and Musical Director: Lieutenant Glenn F. Howell.
Business Manager: Lieutenant Edward W. Hanson.
Assistant Stage Manager: Chief Yeoman J. E. Keane.
Scenery and Lighting: Chief Electrician P. T. Ryan.
Properties: Corporal H. M. Buckey.
Assistant Musical Director: Bandmaster I. M. Acierto.

Cast

Noel—G. J. Berth, Fireman, 2nd Class; A Page in the Palace.
Zoretta—H. J. Kruger, Ordinary Seaman; An Island Maid.
The Count of Montserrat—W. R. Schultz, Coxswain.
Paprika—C. K. Bush, Coal Passer.
Ali Ben Ali—F. A. Dempsey, Chief Turret Captain; The Turk of Montserrat.
Hassim Eli—J. Sweval, Boilermaker; Aide to Ali Ben Ali.
Ram Nezer—C. F. Eckert, Coal Passer; First Luff of the Pirates.
Alidade—H. H. McNeill, Seaman; The Harem Favorite.
Captain Pegleg—M. Shea, Chief Gunner's Mate.

Lieutenant Glenn Howell and his clever party from the Brooklyn are to be heartily congratulated upon the great success that attended their efforts last night at the Lyceum Theater when they gave a performance of the original musical comedy "The Seventh Wife."

Lieut. Howell was responsible for the book and he managed in the telling of an exciting tale to weave into the plot a host of tuneful numbers and some original dances.

The whole show thoroughly delighted the big audience but the one outstanding feature was undoubtedly the dancing. Most of the songs had choruses and all of the choruses had dances. All the steps executed were as graceful as if they came from the feet of a ballet mistress. The way that those Brooklyn boys sported the "light fantastic toe" simply took the audience by storm. "The Dance of the Whiffets" by H. B. McDonald and H. H. McNeill must be seen to be appreciated. Last night the audience yelled itself hoarse until it got the whole thing repeated. Then the Quadrille was another triumph both collectively and individually.

In the cast, pride of place must go to "Paprika" which was really well played by C. K. Bush. This young "Lady" took the part in the style of a professional and much of the show's success has to go to her work.

W. R. Schultz as the Count looked the part and sang his numbers beautifully. J. Sweval as "Hassim" was funny in a style all his own. Captain Pegleg, the bold pirate chief, was the typical schoolboy's hero. The part was splendidly portrayed by M. Shea. Ali Ben Ali had a good exponent in F. A. Dempsey.

All the musical numbers were well delivered but special mention must be made of the excellent singing of F. A. Sweeney who sang "Mother Machree" and "Goodbye and Good Luck."

The Chorus was well balanced. The band accompanied sympathetically and the scenery was effective. Tonight there is a full house to witness the second performance. They will enjoy it.

Wedding

Jordan-Tenney

The marriage of Mr. Knud E. Jordon, of the Chinese Customs service and Miss Edith Tenny, the second daughter of Dr. Tenny, was performed on Tuesday in the British Legation Chapel in Peking. The civil ceremony took place in the Danish Legation. Owing to the serious illness of the bride's mother, only the members of both families attended the ceremonies. Mr. and Mrs. Jordan are honeymooning in Japan.

Rich Chinese Abroad Invited to Aid Nation

Mr. Pah Ping-chow, a Chinese merchant in Java, has been asked by the government to organise an office to welcome the Chinese financiers of the South to Peking. The office is to be located in Peking, and the plan is to invite Chinese abroad to come back to China to aid in the development of the natural and industrial resources.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on November 7, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	16-20
Cod	„	16-20
Mandarin	„	20-40
Mackerel	„	25-30
Fomfret	„	25-30
Salmon	„	16-20
Samll	„	none
Soles	„	20-30
Whitebait	„	none
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	2.00-2.50
Duck	„	40-60
Eggs	per doz.	16-20
Fowl	per lb.	16-18
Geese	each	60-90
Hare	„	30-35
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	50-60
Pigeons	„	15-20
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	14-16
Snipe	„	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Teal	each	14-16
Wild Duck	„	30-35
Wild Geese	„	40-50
Woodcock	„	50-60
Wild Pigeon	„	10-12
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	15-20
Apricots	„	none
Bananas	„	5-6
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	10-12
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	15-20
Lemons	each	3-10
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	5-7
Peaches	„	none
Persimmons	„	3-10
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	„	none
Pumeloes	each	12-20
Pears	per lb.	3-15
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	3-4
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	„	4-5
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	3-5
Celery	per bunch	10-12
Carrots	„	2-3
Cauliflower	each	20-30
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	per lb.	4-5
Green Corn	each	2-3
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	40-50
Onions	per lb.	2-3
Peas	„	5-7
Potatoes	per pic.	$1.60-1.80
Parsnips	per lb.	2-3
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	„	5-7
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.40
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.60
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.80
Bran	„	$2.10
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 10.00
Stove Coal	„	Tls. 16.50
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER
Chief Inspector.

FOUND TEN STATUES OF ETHIOPIAN KINGS

Harvard Expedition Director Reports Discoveries At Gebel Barkal

BURIED IN TEMPLE DEBRIS

Excavations Unearthed Memorials of the Period From 1600 B. C. To 100 A. D.

Cairo, Egypt, September 5. (Correspondence of The Associated Press). Important discoveries which are said to have supplied much of the hitherto obscure history of ancient Ethiopia were made recently by the Egyptian Expedition sent by Harvard University and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, under the directorship of Dr. George A. Reisner, well known as an Egyptologist.

In an interview with a representative of The Associated Press, Dr. Reisner said that in the course of excavations at Gebel Barkal material bearing on the whole period between 1600 B. C. and 100 A. D. had been found, and that prospects were that further excavation would bring to light objects of still greater importance. Describing the work, Dr. Reisner said:

"Gebel Barkal, which is in the district of Napata, lies 250 miles up the Nile from Karma, in the Province of Dongola. Napata was the capital of that kindom of Ethiopia whose armies are mentioned in the Old Testament as the opponents of Assyria in the latter part of the eighth century before Christ. Gebel Barkal is an upstanding table mountain of sandstone, visible for a great distance. From the moment it appears in the Egyptian inscriptions it is marked as 'the Holy Mountain.'

"Our expedition reached Gebel Barkal from Cairo on January 24 last. We worked there three months, employing a force of about 300 local workmen, and left just in time to escape the hot weather. Many people had worked on the pyramids, but no one had yet discovered the plan of the structures, and no one knew how to get into them. Fortunately at Gebel Barkal there were two completely ruined pyramids of small size which offered the easiest opportunity of solving this mystery. We found in the case of each a stairway on the eastern side leading down to chambers under the pyramid. With this hint we attackel the larger pyramids and within a month we had found the entrances of twenty-five pyramids and had cleared the burial chambers of all but one.

"Towards the end of February the full force was turned on the excavation of the temple area. In hunting for a suitable place to throw the refuse, we cleared a space beside the first pylon. We found ourselves, however, inside the temple inclosure and on the living floor of the Meroitic period (about 100 B.C.) To our great surprise, in a hole in this floor we came on the edge of a pile of fragments of large royal statues of the Ethiopian period. Investigation showed that there had been a great restoration of the temple after a period of destruction, subsequent to 600 B. C., and that the statues of the Ethiopian kings found broken during this restoration had been carried out and thrown into this place. The names of four kings were found—the Biblical Tirhaka, Amon-anal, his son Espalta, and a later king named Senka-amon-seken. Only the statue of Espalta was complete. It seemed, therefore, that there must be another dump in which the fragments of these statues had been thrown, but in so vast an area the chance of finding the other dump without excavating the whole seemed too small for consideration.

"This find forced us to plan some other way of attacking the excavation of the great temple, and I turned to the area next to the mountain, thinking to clean up the rubbish-strewn ground and pile the refuse beside the back part of the temple. In the course of this work we came on the foundation walls of two smaller temples, and while clearing these, with no thought of anything but archaeological results, we suddenly came on the other ancient dump, over 100 meters from the first dump where we had found the statues. Here was the head of the Tirhaka statue, the crown and basis of the Amon-anal statue, the body belonging to the head of the Senka-amon-seken statue, and the bodies of two statues of Tanut-amon, successor of Tirhaka. It was the most astonishing freak of chance in my whole experience as an excavator. As a result we had ten statues of kings of Ethiopia of the time of Tirhaka and later, all broken, but five of them practically complete, with portrait heads in royal Egyptian workmanship. I believe that there are good chances of our finding the remaining parts of other statues.

"Only at the very end could work be begun on the great temple. A few rooms at the back were cleared, and the foundations of five successive temples were laid bare. But the great temple still awaits excavation and an area perhaps twenty times that already excavated. In a few days the expedition will return to Sudan and resume the work where it was cut short by the hot weather."

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial: Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bankok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-	Saigon
Calcutta	Lumpur	S. Francisco
Canton	London	Shanghai
Colombo	Lyons	Singapore
Foochow	Malacca	Sourabaya
Hankow	Manila	Tientsin
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Iloilo	New York	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 *Broadway.*
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	45,000,000
Reserve Fund	22,000,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	 1,733,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, RUE Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe General pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Gerenale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Chanchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-	Hongkong	Tsingtau
chendze)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny	(Dairen o-A	

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSITS BOXES:

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particular of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities, Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered, Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

ffice Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... **Francs 45,000,000**
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... „ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 20,800,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Singapore
Changchun	Lyons	Sydney
Dalny	Mukden	Sinanfu
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Harbin	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokio
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up ..U.S.	$3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits	3,931,774.11
U.S.	$7,181,774.11

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Singapore
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Yokohama
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Peking
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG.
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up Capital—
Guilds . 55,000,000 (about £4,583,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilds. 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches:

Banjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaya	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... **Sh. Tls 2,500,000**

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interests allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital .....H.		$2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital .....H.		$1,357,850
Reserve Fund .....H.		$70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

JUKUUN,
Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH.
Acting Manager.
7 Nanking Road.
9753

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies In China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
5559.

Passengers Departed

Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza for Nagasaki:—Mrs. Scinzeff and Mrs. Edwards, Mr. K. K. Gauser, Mr. Joseph E. Lugamema. For Vladivostock:—Mr. Shen Tchen-wei, and Mr. Soredin-Sabatin.

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers and mails to the N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 9.30 a.m.

Amusements

OLYMPIC THEATRE

PROGRAMME
for
11th, 12th & 13th Nov.

"DAISY DOODAH'S DIAL"
Comedy

"THERESA, THE ADVENTURESS"

"EVERY INCH A HERO"
Comedy

NEW GAUMONT GRAPHIC

"WHEN THE RIGHT MAN COMES ALONG"
Comedy

"HIS LUCKLESS LOVE"
Comedy.

TOWA CINEMA

THEATRE
Corner Weochang and Chapoo Roads.
PROGRAMME
For Saturday and Sunday, 11th and 12th Nov.

"CONTRAM MAKES A CONQUEST"
Comic
"DICK AND DAISY"
Comic
"QUEEN OF LONDON COUNTERFEITERS"
3 PARTS
A very exciting detective drama in three parts in which the smart work of a detective leads to the undoing of a large gang of counterfeiters.
"HELLO! MABEL!"
Keystone

Dress Circle Seats.....30 Cents
Change of Programme every Monday and Thursday.

Siccawei Weather Report

9.—Heavy anticyclone over Central China, Northerly squalls in our regions. Strong gale on the Yellow and Eastern Seas; the typhoon of the Loochoos becomes stronger; it advances N.E. or N.N.E. and will bring extremely rough weather all along the southern coast of Japan.

10.—Overcast weather with cold N.W. squalls. Anticyclone still prevailing in Central China.

Meteorological Readings

Friday, November 10, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at 0°C. mm.	770.41	771.17
" " inches	30.33	30.36
Variation mm. for 24 h	+4.8	+2.16
Variation mm. for 12 h	+ 19	+0.91
Wind Direction	NNW	NNW
Wind Miles per hour	28	27
Miles	17.4	18.0
Temperature Cen	10°5	11°7
Temperature Fahr	50.9	53.0
Humidity	74	68
Nebulosity: 5-10	7	10
Rainfall mm.	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

∴ ∴ AMUSEMENTS ∴ ∴

LYCEUM THEATRE

On Thursday, Nov. 16, at 9.15 p.m.
Under the Patronge of
Sir E. D. H. FRASER, K. C. M. G., H. B. M.'s Consul-General.

H. M. GOVERNMENT TOUR
OF
"BRITAIN PREPARED"
AND
THE OFFICIAL WAR FILMS
Under the Gracious Patronage of
Their Majesties King George V and Queen Mary.

FOR 4 NIGHTS ONLY:
Thursday, 16th, Friday, 17th, Saturday, 18th & Sunday, 19th Nov.
USUAL PRICES.
TWO MATINEES: Saturday and Sunday at 3 p.m.
(Children Half-Price)
Book Now at Moutrie's

11614

THE Apollo THEATRE

PROGRAMME FOR November 11th and 12th

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!
THE GREAT BUNKERR
Classic Dancer and America's Greatest Impersonator.

"PIERROT DISILLUSIONISED"
Italian Film d'Art Featuring Mlle. Napierkowska.

PATHE'S BRITISH AND FRENCH GAZETTES
Depicting latest events of interest.

"A THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD"
One Reel American Kinema Play

"SOME OUTDOOR GAMES"
Slow cinematography science and nature series.

"BILLY NOW A MEDICO"
An amusing comedy.

"THE BASEBALL BUG"
A laughable comedy from start to finish.

Victoria Theatre

Saturday and Sunday
Nov. 11th and 12th
TWO FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
BY
WOLSELEY CHARLES' RENOWNED COMPANY
"THE SCAMPS"
In their Merry Vaudeville Entertainment.

PRICES:
$2.00, $1.50 & $1.00

Plan open now
AT
Messrs. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.
Showing on Monday, 13th
"JULIUS CAESAR"

KEUN SEEN THEATRE

366 FOOCHOW ROAD
TONIGHT TONIGHT
The Great Renville Roberty
Master Magician and Illusionist
BLACK-ART
BLACK-ART
And his company of 1st Class Artists.
Miss IRENE BERYL
Classical Dancer
CHARLIE
Whistler and Comedian.
THE WARLEYS
Sketch Artists and Dancers.
SYLVANO LOPES
Pianist and Accompanist.
Magnificent Costumes. Brilliant Light Effects.
THE FINEST SHOW TRAVELLING THE EAST.
Prices of Admission:
$1.00 1st Class, 60 Cts. 2nd Class.
11602

LYCEUM THEATRE

THE CREW OF THE
U. S. S. BROOKLYN
Will Present
"The Seventh Wife"
An Original Musical Comedy
with
New Music and Dances
TONIGHT
AS A BENEFIT
for the Dependent Families of the Sailors and Marines lost in the wreck of the U. S. S. Memphis.

Prices: $3, $2, $1.
BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S

You can 'phone your WANT AD. now.---Tel. 1432.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov 13	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
" 15	..	Boston & New York	Egremont Castle	Br.	D. & Co.
" 16	..	New York via Panama	Kanagawa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 16	..	Tacoma	Canada maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 18	..	Tacoma	Itsukushima maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 18	P.M.	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
" 18	P.M.	Vancouver etc.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
" 27	10.30*	Seattle	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec 2	P.M.	Vancouver etc.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 2	noon	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 7	P.M.	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
" 16	P.M.	San Fancisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 21	P.M.	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 22	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 30	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Nov 11	11.30*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 13	P.M.	Moji, Kobe, Yokohama	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 14	P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Gleniffer	Br.	Glen Line
" 14	1.00	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 16	A.M.	Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 16	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Canada maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 18	10.00*	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 18	P. M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 20	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Kashimi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 21	10.00*	Kobe, Yokohama	Hakuai maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec 2	noon	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Korea maru	Jap	A. T. Co.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Nov 12	11.00*	M'seilles, London via H'kong	Kaga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 13	9.30*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nyanza	Br.	P. & O.
" 17	A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Atlantique	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 20	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenogle	Br.	Glen Line
" 26	10.00*	M'seilles, London via H'kong	Kamo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 27	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Malta	Br.	P. & O.
" 30	P.M.	Genoa	Merionethshire	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Dec 4	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Oanfa	Br.	B. & S.
" 5	D.L.	London via Cape	Cyclops	Br.	B. & S.
" 8	A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Amazone	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 11	..	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nankin	Br.	P. & O.
" 15	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Gleniffer	Br.	Glen Line
" 17	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Ningchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 17	D.L.	London via Cape	Keemun	Br.	B. & S.
" 20	D.L.	London via Cape	Peleus	Br.	B. & S.
Jan 3	D.L.	London via Cape	Teucer	Br.	B. & S.
" 17	D.L.	London via Cape	Phemius	Br.	B. & S.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Nov 11	11.00*	Hongkong	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 11	P.M.	Ningpo, Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
" 12	A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Chiyuen	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 13	D.L.	Swatow	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
" 12	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 12	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Kalgan	Br.	B. & S.
" 13	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
" 14	noon	Hongkong, Canton	Yunnan	Br.	B. & S.
" 14	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chekiang	Br.	B. & S.
" 14	D.L.	Hongkong Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
" 16	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
" 18	..	Takao, Foochow via Keelung	Kohoku maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 19	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
" 21	P.M.	Manila, Hongkong	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
" 22	5.00	Hongkong	Korea maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Nov 11	A.M.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Anping	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 12	10.00*	Tsingtao, Chefoo, Tientsin	Esang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
" 12	D.L.	Newchwang	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
" 13	D.L.	Newchwang	Hunan	Br.	B. & S.
" 12	A.M.	Chefoo, Newchwang	Taishun	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co
" 13		Tientsin direct	Kwangping	Br.	K.M.A.
" 14	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 14	1.00	Dalny direct	Fengtien	Jap.	S. M.R.
" 14	noon	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Koonshing	Br.	B. & S.
" 14	noon	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 18	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
" 20	..	Tientsin via Tsingtao	Keelung maru	Jap.	N.K.K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Nov 11	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
" 11	M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 12	M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 12	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 13	M.N.	do	Taioo maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 13	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 14	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 14	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
" 15	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
" 15	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 16	M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 17	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
" 18	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 10	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Nov 10	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.NCo.	NSCW
Nov 10	Hongkong	Chiyuen	1201	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Nov 10	Swatow	Tamsui	919	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Nov 10	Chefoo	Esang	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co	
Nov 10	Hankow	Tatung	892	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Nov 10	Hankow	Siangyang maru	2235	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
Nov 10	Chinwangtao	Kwangping	244	Br.	K.M.A.	KMAW
Nov 10		Hunan	1143	Br.	B. & S.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Nov 10	Hankow etc.	Luenho	1205	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 10	Hankow etc.	Kianghsin	1210	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 10		Honglee	682	Chi.	Tuck Wo
" 10	Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong	Hsinkong	267	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 10	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Chihli	1431	Br.	B. & S.
" 10	Tsingtao	Isshin maru	841	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 10	Dalny	Kobe maru	1536	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 10	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Kwongsang	1437	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 10	Hankow	Katsuura maru	1023	Jap.	M. B. Co.
" 10	Tientsin	Kansu	1143	Br.	B. & S.
" 10	Vladivostock	N. Novgorod	1892	Rus.	R. V. F.
" 10	Antung	Kweilin	1073	Br.	B. & S.
" 10	London	Pyrrhus	4819	Br.	B. & S.
" 10	Weihsiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	983	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 10	Haichow, Eching	Tobang	1728	Br	B. & S.
" 10	Vladivostock via Nagasaki	Penza	1345	Rus.	R. V. F.
" 10	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.
" 10	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Station	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
S H	Oct. 25	Cruise	Brooklyn	Am cru.	9215	30	562	Day
S P.	Oct. 21	Cruise	Elcano	Am g-b.	620	8	96	Coxe
P & O B I	Oct. 16	Cruise	Galveston	Am cru.	3200	18	309	Kellogg
P & O B I	Nov. 8	Cruise	Quiros	Am g-b.	350	4	54	Loftin
S P.	Oct. 25	Cruise	Villalobos	Am g-b.	370	6	54	Clarke
B N B	Oct. 21	Cruise	Wilmington	Am g-b.	1392	8	159	Chadwick

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Siangyang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, Nov. 11 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted and iron beds in single tier). Smoking Room and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer European food of the best cuisine is provided. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. Wm. McIlwain, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tachi Maru, Captain Y. Matsumoto, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Sunday, November 12 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted and iron beds in single tier). Smoking Room and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer European food of the best cuisine is provided. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The Str. Kwangchi, Capt. J. Smith, will leave on Saturday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Chiyuen, Capt. W. B. A. Wilks, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Korea Maru, will leave on Wednesday, November 15. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Anping, Capt. W. R. Wallace, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Taishun, Capt. C. Westerlund, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangping November 13. For Freight or Passage apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Korea Maru will leave on Saturday, December 2, 1916. Passengers booked to all pointed in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengs and mails will leave the Customs jetty at noon. For Freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Korea Maru will leave on Saturday, December 2, 1916. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at noon. For Freight or Passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Bishop and Mrs. Molony.
Per C.N. s.s. Tamsui from Amoy:—Mr. H. O. Jones.
Per C.M. s.s. Chiyuen from Hongkong:—Mr. M. C. Smith.
Per C.N. s.s. Tatung from Hankow:—Mr. G. M. Grandson.

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Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Anhui will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Cyclops left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday morning and is due here about 6 p.m. tomorrow.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Oanfa left Hongkong for Shaghai on Thursday afternoon, and is due here about 5.00 p.m. tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. European line s.s. Kaga Maru with mails left Moji for Shanghai on Thursday, and may be expected to arrive at the Co.'s buoy today about noon. The tender carrying up passengers and mails is expected to arrive at the Customs jetty about 1.00 p.m. This steamers will be despatched for London tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. American line s.s. Yokohama Maru with mails left Moji for Shanghai on Thursday, and may be expected to arrive at Wayside Wharf today about noon. This steamer will be despatched for Hongkong tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai line s.s. Chikugo Maru with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Thursday, and may be expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. Wharf today, about noon. This steamer will be despatched for Japan ports on Tuesday, November 14.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London etc.		
	Agamemnon	Sept. 8
	Agapenor	Sept. 1
	Alcinous	Oct. 5
	City of Manila	Oct. 19
	City of Norwich	Sept. 3
	Demodocus	Oct. 13
	Fushmi Maru	Oct. 16
	Glengyle	Sept. 8
	Glenlogan	Sept. 16
	Glenstrae	Sept. 5
	Hirano Maru	Oct. 29
	Iyo Maru	Sept. 3
	Karonga	Oct. 23
	Kitano Maru	Oct. 1
	Knight Companion	Sept 24
	Machaon	Oct. 20
	Miyazaki Maru	Sept 20
	Nore	Oct. 30
	Pembrokeshire	Sept 14
	Sardinia	Oct. 2
	Tokuyama Maru	Nov. 1
	Toyohashi Maru	Sept. 9
For Marseilles, etc.		
	Cordillere	Oct 20
	Paul Lecat	Oct. 7
	Porthos	Sept 22
For Bombay		
	Kamakura Maru	Oct. 19
	Novara**	Oct. 6
For Vancouver, etc.		
	Empress of Asia	Oct. 7
	Empress of Russia	Nov. 4
	Harold Dollar	Oct. 6
For New York		
	Bolton Castle	Sept. 1
	Eurymachus	Sept. 18
	Tokiwa Maru	Sept. 6
For San Francisco, etc.		
	Alvarado	Oct. 25
	Chile	Sept. 21
	Ecuador	Oct. 18
	Maricopa	Sept. 19
	Shinyo Maru	Nov. 4
	Tenyo Maru	Oct. 7
For Seattle		
	Kamakura Maru	Nov 4
	Awa Maru	Nov. 9

**With English Mail.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Nov 9	Chefoo	Anping	1159	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B XIII
Nov 1	Hongkong	Chenan	2200	Br.	B. & S.	I t. D.
Nov 7	Dalny	Chelan maru	1007	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
Nov 9	Hankow	Changon	1289	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSCW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
Nov 5	Swatow	Foochow	1228	Br.	B. & S.	YKDW
Nov 5	Japan	Fujisan maru	1276	Jap.	M. B. Co.	MBKW
Nov 6	Japan	Fukuju maru	1242	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
Nov 5		Ichi maru	680	Jap.	M.B.K.	CERCW
May 23	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	Int.D
Oct 27	Hankow	Kiangfoo	1468	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Oct 31	Hongkong	Kamo maru	4940	Jap.	N. Y. K.	ONW
Nov 7	Japan	Kunajiri maru	3662	Jap.	A. T. Co.	TKDCW
Nov 8	Hongkong	Katori maru	6662	Jap.	N. Y. K.	CMCW
Nov 9	Chinwangtao	Kaga maru	808	Jap.	N. Y. K.	KMAW
Nov 2	Swatow	Linan	1352	Br.	B. & S	CNWP
Nov 5	Hongkong	Luchow	1266	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Nov 6	Hongkong	Laisang	2225	Br.	B. & S.	SHW
July 16	Hankow	Meidsh	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
Oct 30	Hankow	Meisn	416	Am.	S. Oil Co.	SOCW
Nov 4	Tsingtao	Ono maru	1043	Jap.	S. M. R.	WW
Nov 8	Japan	Omi maru	2092	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
Nov 7	Shih Huiyao	Proteus	1025	Nor.	K. M. A.	OWSB
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	9 p
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VIII
Oct 24	Cruise	Store Nordiske	596	Dan.	G.-N. T. Co.	8 p
Nov 6	Chinwangtao	Shinfoo	1323	Chi.	K.M.A.	KMAW
Nov 9	Hankow	Siiwo	1961	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Oct 20	Hankow	Tahongmaru	1076	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDUW
Oct 29	Hankow	Tachang maru	681	Jap.	N.K.K.	KND
Nov 5	Japan	Takeshima maru	973	Jap.	M. B. Co.	MBKW
Nov 9	Hankow	Tachi maru	1838	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
Nov 9	Hankow	Wuchang	1719	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Nov 5	Hankow	Yuenkiang maru	1496	Jap.	N.K.K.	OD
Nov 7	Dalny	Yumihari maru	553	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
Nov 9	Japan	Yodo maru	1056	Jap.	Furukawa	
Nov 9	Hongkong	Yingchow	286	Br.	B. & S.	WTW

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EMPRESS OF JAPAN..18 Nov. — MONTEAGLE ..... 7 Feb.
EMPRESS OF ASIA.... 2 Dec. — EMPRESS OF ASIA ... 17 "
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"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 22

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S.	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Nov. 20

From Nagasaki to Manila

S.S.	"SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 tons	Nov. 26
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 3

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S.S. "Colombia"	—	—

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JAN. 17, APRIL 1.

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COMMONS REJECT IDEA OF NIGERIA FOR BRITISH

Effort To Confine Sale Of Enemy Property To Britons Only Is Defeated

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 8.—There was a lively debate in the House of Commons, today, on the refusal of the Government to confine to British subjects the impending sale of enemy properties in Nigeria and to exclude neutrals. Mr. Leslie Scott (M.P. for the Exchange division of Liverpool) moved that enemy properties in the Colonies should be sold only to natural-born Britons and companies wholly British.

Mr. A. H. Steel-Maitland, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, explained that, since the war, there has been a combine of British firms in Nigeria, which has enormously raised the price of palm-kernels in Liverpool and lowered the price paid to the natives. A sale which would strengthen the monopoly would be very detrimental to the native and the development of the Colony. The proposed safeguards of British interests could be adequately strengthened.

The debate revealed much opposition to the attitude of the Government by both Liberals and Unionists.

Sir Edward Carson was especially strong. Condemning the attitude of the Government, he said that a sale to neutrals would mean reversion of the properties to the Germans.

Mr. A. Bonar Law, Secretary of State for the Colonies, declared that Sir Edward Carson had moved a motion of want of confidence in the Government and rebuked the violence of his language, which was not in accord with the seriousness of the country's situation.

Mr. Bonar Law ridiculed Sir Edward Carson's rhetoric. Sir Edward Carson said: "Think of the message we are sending to the trenches." Mr. Bonar Law said: "Think of our brothers-in-arms in France. Imagine our saying to them: 'We inexpressibly admire your deeds in the war, but we tell you that no Frenchman will be allowed to bid for property controlled by us.'"

The French West Africa Company has announced its intention of competing for these properties. If the Government followed the course suggested by Sir Edward Carson the French Government would ask what Britain meant and there would be an outcry in this country, in which Sir Edward Carson would probably be loudest in his condemnation of the action of the Government.

Mr. Bonar Law added that the resolution would render the worst possible service to the prospect of any sane system of Imperial trade after the war.

Mr. Leslie Scott's motion was rejected by 231 votes to 117. 47 Nationalists voted against the Government.

Unclaimed Cablegrams

Commercial Pacific

November 9, Hugtobler New York.

Lloyd George's Elder Daughter Engaged To Wed An Army Officer

MISS OLWEN LLOYD-GEORGE.

Formal announcement of the engagement of Miss Olwen Lloyd George, elder daughter of the British statesman and Captain T. G. Carey-Evans has been made. The marriage will take place this Fall. Captain Carey-Evans is in the Indian service. He won the Military Cross in Gallipoli and subsequently went to Mesopotamia.

News Brevities

Dr. Frank A. Keller, the well-known Changsha missionary, will lecture on his work before the Sunday Service League on Sunday afternoon at five o'clock. He has a number of slides illustrating his work which will be shown. For several years Dr. Keller has been engaged in a unique piece of work amongst the thousands of pilgrims who go annually to the Nan Yoh mountain in Hunan Province, and he will have something to tell of this interesting feature of his work.

* * *

Admiral Winterhalter, of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet and Mrs. Winterhalter will visit Peking next week.

* * *

Mr. George J. Thompson, an American attorney-at-law, has been admitted to practice at the U. S. Court for China. He signed the roll in Tientsin, last Monday, before Judge Lobingier.

* * *

Lieut. Keith Valentine, a well known Shanghai boy now at the front, has been wounded and is in hospital in Boulogne, according to word received here by Messrs. Dodwell and Co.

* * *

The trial of the action for damages against A. U. Belyea, brought by the members of the family of a deceased ricsha coolie, was continued in the British Supreme Court, yesterday, before Assistant Judge Skinner Turner. Mr. John Hays, counsel for the defense, several days ago made a motion for the dismissal of the suit. The motion was not allowed and the hearing of the evidence was continued yesterday. Mr. H. D. Rodger appears for the plaintiff. A continuance was taken until Tuesday.

* * *

Apostle Francis M. Royall, of the international Zionist movement, will deliver a lecture on Sunday evening, at the Lyceum Theater. His subject will be "The Midnight Cry." The lecture will begin at 8.45.

* * *

Italians today will celebrate the birthday of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy. The main celebration in Shanghai will be a reception by the Consul-General, Mr. G. de'Rossi, at the Consulate, from 11 a.m. to 12.30. All Italian residents and their friends are invited and the company will include the Allied Consular staffs and undoubtedly many prominent residents belonging to the Allied nations. The committee of the Overseas Club has particularly requested that members will fly their flags and wear their badges.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1916

Date and Place	Per	China	British	French	Ger.	U.S.A.	Russian	Japan	Belgian
Today.									
Chefoo and Tientsin	Esang	8.30*	..	..[1]	..	..	..	..	8.30*
Hongkong and Canton	Yokohama maru	9.00*	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.30*
Hongkong	Yokohama maru	..	9.0*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Omi maru	10.00*	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.30*
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U. S. A. and Europe	Omi maru	..	10.00*	..	..	..	..	..	9.30*
Hongkong and beyond	Yokohama maru	..	..	9.30*	..	..	9.30*	11.30*	9.30*
Japan via Nagasaki	Omi maru	..	..	10.00*	..	..	10.00*	10.30*	10.00*
Hongkong and Canton	Yunnan	10.30*	..	10.00*	..	..	10.00*	10.30*	10.00*
Ningpo	Kiangteen	..	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Tatung	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Yingchow	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chefoo	Taishun	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Yunnan	..	10.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java Ports	Kaga maru	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.00
Hongkong and Canton	Kaga maru	7.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.30
River Ports	Tatung	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.0
Ningpo and Wenchow	Kwangchi	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Hongkong and Canton	Yingchow	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
Hongkong and Canton	Chungking	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
Newchwang	Chiyuen	9.00	..	5.00	..	..	5.00	..	9.00
Chefoo and Newchwang	Hunan	9.00	..	5.00	..	..	5.00	..	9.00
Newchwang	Taishun	9.00	..	5.00	..	..	5.00	..	9.00
Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Tungchow	9.00	5.00	5.00	..	..	5.00	..	9.00
Swatow	Tamsui	9.00	5.00	5.00	..	..	5.00	5.00	9.00
Hongkong and Europe	Kaga maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.00	7.30
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	9.00**	..	08 00	..	..	5.00	..	4.30
Tomorrow.									
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	..	7.00*	..	..	..	..	..	5(11th)
River Ports	Kiangyung	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Monday, November 13.									
Hongkong and Canton	Nyanza	8.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.00*
Europe via Suez	Nyanza	8.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.00*
Japan Ports	Nyanza	8.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.00*
Hongkong, Southern Ports, Australia the Straits Ceylon India E'ope via Suez	Nyanza	..	A8.30*	8.30*	..	..	8.30*	..	..
River Ports	Kiangyu	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.0
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	9.00**	..	08.00	..	..	6.00	..	5.30
Tuesday, November 14.									
Europe via Siberia (Express)	Via Pukow	..	7.00*	..	..	..	..	..	5(13th)
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Fengtien	10.30*	10.30*	10.30*	..	..	10.30*	..	10.00*
Wednesday, November 15.									
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	..	..	..	..	..	6.00	..	5.30
Thursday, November 16.									
Japan Ports, Straits, India, Europe & U.S.A.	Atlantique	..	..	15.00	..	..	5.00	..	4.30
Hongkong, Southern Ports, Australia the Straits Ceylon India E'ope via Suez	Atlantique	..	4.30	..	..	..	..	..	4.00

**Supplementary mail closes at 7 a.m. on the following morning.

An asterisk (*) denotes a.m.

A Registration 5 p.m. and parcels 5 p.m. on Saturday, the 11th instant.

C Mail closed 8 to 8.30 p.m. Registration 8.30 p.m.

E Registration 8.30 p.m.

F Letters and boxes with declared value 10 a.m. Parcel post and money orders 9.30 a.m.

G Letters and boxes with declared value 9.30 a.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m. on previous day.

H Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

I Money orders on France and Foreign countries issued daily until noon. Parcel post per French mail s.s. Atlantique will close on Wednesday, November 15 at noon.

British Post Office.—Until further notice the ordinary and registered letter mails for Europe via Pukow and Siberia will be closed at 5 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. There will be a supplementary receipt of unregistered correspondence between 8.20 and 9 o'clock on the same evening during which time the office will be open for the sale of stamps only.

Chinese Post Office.—Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier. A Supplementary mail of ordinary correspondence only will be closed on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays at 7 a.m.

Japanese Post Office:—Until further notice a mail will be despatched for Europe, via Dalny, every Tuesday morning, and via Pukow and Mukden, by the night-train on Wednesday and Saturday.

German Post office.—Mails for Chinkiang, Nanking and Hankow close every day at 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. and for Tsinanfu, Tientsin and Peking, via Pukow, at 9 p.m.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 a.m. Registration to 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

Local Outport Mails

Permanent Notice

Destination.	Mails Close Daily. a.m.	p.m.
Shanghai-Nanking Railway.		
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang, Nanking, Hankow and North China.	7.00	
Soochow, Wusih, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate places	7.30	
Nanziang & Kiatinghsien.	8.00	
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all River ports	11.30	
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow and Intermediate places		2.30
Nanziang & Kiatinghsien.		4.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, all River Ports and North China		9.00
Shanghai-Hangchow Railway.		
Sinchwang, Tsipao and Szeking, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtie, Siashih and Tungsiang, Changan also Shimen and Shihmenwan, Linping, & Tangsi & Hangchow also Huchow	7.00	
Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing and Tangsi, Siashih and Tungsiang, Changan also Shimen and Shihmenwan, Linping & Hangchow also Shaoshing & Siaoshan		2.00
Sungkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places		3.00
Ningo, Chenhai and Wenchow via Ningpo, Shanghai-Hangchow train, 2 p.m., Sundays only.		

Steamer.	Mails close daily except Sunday. a.m.	p.m.
Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow		3.50

Launch	close daily a.m.	p.m.
Tsungmi and Paochen	7.00	2.00
	10.45	5.00
Pehsinchen, Chakiang, Pinghu, & Chungku	3.00	
Minghong and Nankiao	2.00	
	11.00	
Huchow, Nanzing and Linghu	11.00	
Minghong and Wukahong, Nankiao	3.00	
	11.00	
Haimenting and Miaochen	7.00	5.00
	10.45	3.30
Chowpu	11.00	
Tatwan, Nankwei, Fenghsien and Sinchang	3.00	
Tachang	7.00	
	11.00	

Courier.

Kiangnan Arsenal	8, 9, 10, 11, a.m. 12 noon. 2, 3, 4, 6 p.m.	
Siccawei & Tsipao	8, 9, 10, 11 a.m. 12 noon.	
Chwansha	7.00	
	2, 3, 4, 6 p.m.	

Foot Boat.

LORD LUCAS MISSING

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 9.—Lord Lucas, who was President of the Board of Agriculture, 1914-15 and who is an airman at the front, is reported missing.

JOFFRE MEETS CADORNA

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, November 8.—Generalissimo Joffre and Generalissimo Cadorna have met on the Franco-Italian border.

Lancs. Cotton Hands Are Denied Advance

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 8.—The master cotton-spinners in Lancashire have refused the application made by the card-roomers for an advance in wages.

BOMB AUSTRIAN DEPOTS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, November 8.—A naval communique reports that Italian and French air-squadrons effectively bombed the aerodrome at Parenzo and the military ships anchored at Cittanova. The enemy's air-defences and sea-planes ineffectively fired and made counter-attacks against our squadrons and torpedo-boats.

Also the Gentlemen will be pleased with Beauties at MAXIM'S!

DUKE IN ALSACE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, November 9.—H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught has visited the headquarters in Alsace and handed British decorations to various officers and men. He also visited the reconquered villages, where he was received with enthusiasm.

MENTHOLIN SNUFF

Against cold in the head.

Gives instant relief.

$0.40 per bottle

VOELKEL & SCHROEDER A.G.

SHANGHAI.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0^00 = Midnight, 13^30 = 1^30 p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
2035	835	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2230	1950	1020
2345	1112	685	..	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1935	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1653	710
000	1125	640	..	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep.	2301	..	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1950
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—	1655	1941
745	1200	—	2.71	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1911
1133	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1508
1457	1746	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	1158
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	845
7.	‡	—	220	‡	—	‡	8.
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1039	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	038	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1315	048	—	318	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1556	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1032
1816	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	810
9.	‡	—	420	‡	—	‡	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2007
1156	833	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1953	1442
1206	840	—	523	dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1432
1657	1152	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928
1848	1309	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line	Express 1. B. S.	Express 15. B. S.
..	1420	..	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	1410	..
2300	1420	..	..	dep. Nanking arr.	1415	650
700	2130	..	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsinlingchow Branch Line						Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line					
900	1300	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	650	1200	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1032	1438	2239	a. Tsinlingchow d.	538	1128	1838	638	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	702	1302	1952

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, September, 1916.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	1 Express R	3 Local	5 Slow	7 Coolie Goods	9 Fast R	11 Local	13 N S G Local	15 Night Express R.S.	17 N S G Local
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.55		8.20	9.00	12.50	15.20	5.40	23.00	17.15
Nansiang..			8.56	9.48	13.21	15.55	9.15	—	17.50
Kunshan			9.15	11.04	14.07	16.51		—	
SOOCHOW arr.	9.24		10.52	12.03	14.50	17.53		1.01	
SOOCHOW dep.	9.41		11.02	12.13	14.57	18.13		1.08	
WUSIH .. arr.	10.24		12.11	13.33	15.45	19.33		2.03	
WUSIH .. dep.	10.31		12.21	13.43	15.52	19.41		2.10	
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.13		13.30	14.51	16.38	20.45		3.09	
CHANGCHOW dep.	11.22	6.50	13.43	15.01	16.47			3.10	
TANYANG .. arr.	12.07	8.00	14.57	16.10	17.41			—	
TANYANG .. dep.	12.09	8.09	14.59	16.14	17.43			—	
CHINKIANG arr.	12.43	8.53	15.49	17.08	18.22			4.58	
CHINKIANG dep.	12.52	8.59	15.57	17.18	18.32			5.06	
Nanking Ferry ..arr.	*14.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
NANKING	14.15	10.55	17.50	19.25	20.05			6.50	..

STATIONS.	2 Local	4 Slow	6 Coolie Goods	8 Fast R	10 Express R	12 Local	14 N S G Local	16 Night Express R.S.	18 N S G Local
NANKING .. ..dep.		7.00	7.20	11.15	*14.20	15.55		23.00	
Nanking Ferry ..dep.		—	—	—	*14.20	—		—	
CHINKIANG.. arr.		8.57	9.42	12.50	15.51	18.05		0.46	
CHINKIANG.. dep.		9.05	9.52	12.59	16.01	18.25		1.00	
TANYANG .. arr.		9.55	10.48	13.38	16.36	19.16		—	
TANYANG .. dep.		9.57	10.50	13.40	16.38	19.19		—	
CHANGCHOW arr.		11.04	12.11	14.42	17.26	20.20		2.53	
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.30	11.14	12.20	14.52	17.36			3.06	
WUSIH .. arr.	7.24	12.14	13.26	15.43	18.24			4.01	
WUSIH .. dep.	7.31	12.22	13.46	15.50	18.31			4.11	
SOOCHOW .. arr.	8.40	13.25	14.55	16.47	19.31			5.04	
SOOCHOW .. dep.	8.46	13.30	15.05	16.55	19.23			5.12	
Kunshan	9.34	14.57	16.14	17.41	—			—	
Nansiang..	10.03	15.57	17.19	18.26	—			—	
SHANGHAI NORTH..arr.	11.36	16.30	17.55	18.55	21.00		8.40	6.33	12.00
							10.15	7.00	13.35

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47
WOOSUNG FORTS .....dep.	7.00	8.20	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	19.40	21.30
KIANGWAN	7.07	8.47	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.37	18.37	20.07	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7.35	8.55	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.45	18.45	20.15	22.05

	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
SHANGHAI NORTH ....dep.	6.30	7.40	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.30	17.25	19.00	20.40
KIANGWAN	6.38	7.48	10.16	12.25	14.08	15.42	17.36	19.11	20.48
WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr.	6.55	8.15	10.40	12.40	14.35	16.05	18.00	19.35	21.05

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Ex-Press p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.	STATIONS	1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Ex-press p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South ..... dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20	Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8.20	9.25	2.20	3.50
Sung Kiang ..... arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46	Hangchow ..... arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	2.35	4.18
Sung Kiang ..... dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56	Hangchow ..... dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	2.50	4.25
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10	Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	3.41	5.48
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40	Yeh Zah ..... arr.		9.26	10.54	1.15	4.06	6.37
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29		Yeh Zah ..... dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.08	6.47
Yeh Zah ..... arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56		Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.09	11.43	2.45	4.35	7.28
Yeh Zah ..... dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58		Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.40	10.12	11.55	3.01	4.41	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25		Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.01	
Hangchow ..... arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09		Sung Kiang ..... arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	5.44	
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24		Sung Kiang ..... dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	5.47	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40		Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	6.30	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.	STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.50	3.15	6.35	Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.00				5.10	
Kon Shang Mun .. arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	2.03	3.28	6.48	Hangchow ..... arr.	9.19				5.33	
Kon Shang Mun .. dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	2.05	3.30	6.50	Hangchow ..... dep.	9.24	10.55	12.33	2.40	5.42	7.1
Hangchow ..... arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	2.15	3.40	7.00	Kon Shang Mun .. arr.	9.34	11.06	12.45	2.48	5.52	7.2
Hangchow ..... dep.	8.21				3.50		Kon Shang Mun .. dep.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.50	5.56	7.2
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.15		Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.26	1.00	3.03	6.09	7.4

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

Auctions

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

R. W. HEIDORN & CO.

having been favoured with intructions from

Mr. A. Plemenik

will sell at his residence

No. 9 Markham Park

on

Wednesday, the 15th Nov.,

at 10 p.m.

The whole of the

Good Household Furniture and Effects

contained therein, comprising: Hall, Drawing Room, Dining Room, Bed and Bathroom.

including

one fine-tuned, upright Grand Piano

by

Kriebel, Berlin;

one large painter's easel, several paintings in oil.

Photographic apparatus, minor reflex, with Cooke lens.

ON VIEW

On Monday and Tuesday, the 13 and 14 inst.,

when catalogues will be ready.

LOST

CHEQUE No. 6670, dated for November 19, for Tls. 136, from the Foong Zung Co., at the corner of Kiangse and Canton Roads, having been lost, notice is hereby given and also through the Chinese newspapers, that the same has been cancelled.

ZAR CHONG CO.

11610 N 12

THE SHANGHAI GENERAL STORE

No. 5 Broadway.

CHEESE

Swiss

White

Triumph

Limburger

11389

OFFICES

TO LET

From 1st October, a flat of eight large rooms or part thereof, in Nanking Road, close to the Bund. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to Box No. 370, care of office of this paper.

BILL SMITH

CRAWFORD'S "SPECIAL RESERVE" IS THE SMOOTHEST SCOTCH ON THE MARKET

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Wine Merchants

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

Autumn Race Meeting, 1916

The Off Day Races will be held today.

The First Saddling Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m. sharp.

ADMISSION ..... $1.—

Tickets are obtainable at the Gate.

By Order of the Stewards,

A. W. OLSEN,

Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

11603

NOTICE

THE business of the Bridge House Hotel, Nanking, will be carried on as usual under the personal supervision of Mrs. W. A. Martin.

All accounts against the Hotel up to October 31st, 1916, must be sent in on or before the 30th instant to Chas. E. Shepherd, Shepherd's Cafe, Shanghai.

Shanghai, November 9, 1916.

11593

LYCEUM THEATRE

November 12th

At 8.45 p.m.

Apostle Francis M. Royall

will deliver an address

Subject:

The Midnight Cry

Everybody Welcome

Seats Free

Free-will offerings

11590

Sam Joe & Co.

General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers.

"American" fresh fruit always in stock

Prices very moderate

Prompt attention given to all orders

Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.

A1114 Broadway

Telephone No. 1095.

SHANGHAI

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9

HARDWARE METALS AND SUNDRIES

Zung Lee & Sons

(Est. 1895, W. Z. Zee & Sons)

SHANGHAI

OVERSEAS TRADING CO. OF CALIFORNIA

IMPORTERS OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS

Representing

WELLMAN, PECK & COMPANY

(Wholesale Grocers and Coffee Dealers)

San Francisco, California

Telephone No. 930. Address: 8a Peking Road.

11577

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC., beg to announce that they have moved from the 3rd and 4th floors of No. 6 Kiukiang Road, to their new offices on the 5th floor of the same building.

Star Garage Co.

PHONE WEST 197

SEND US YOUR CARS FOR THE WINTER OVERHAUL.

EXPERT ELECTRICAL REPAIRS AND ADJUSTMENTS A SPECIALTY.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

125, Bubbling Well Road.

Winter Overcoats

New American Styles and American Patterns

Business and Evening Clothes

THOM SHING

G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

The Kota Bahroe Rubber Estates, Limited

AT a Meeting of Directors, held on the 27th October, 1916, it was decided to declare an Interim Dividend at the rate of 45 Tael Cents per Share, to be paid on and after 20th November, 1916, to Shareholders on that date.

Notice is hereby given that the Share Register and Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 13th to 20th November, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

MEYER & MEASOR,

General Managers & Secretaries.

Shanghai, 27th October, 1916.

11473

MEMORIAL SERVICE

THE International Institute will hold on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, a Memorial Service to the late Sheng Kung Pao (Sheng Hsuan-huai). Members of the Institute and friends of the deceased are invited.

11592

TO LET

Flat consisting of 13 rooms, suitable for Office, centrally situated near the Cathedral. Rent

Tls. 130.00 per Month.

Apply to Box No. 87

care of

THE CHINA PRESS.

11558 N 8

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

SECOND 5½% RUSSIAN INTERNAL SHORT TERMED LOAN OF 1916.

Rbls. 3,000,000,000.00 reimbursable at par on the 14th of October, 1926.

Subscription to the above loan is opened in Russia on the 14th of November up to the 26th of December, 1916.

The price of issue is 95%.

The Loan is entirely free of Income Tax and of other taxations.

The Loan will not be converted before the date fixed for reimbursement.

Coupons are payable in Russia half yearly on the 14th of April and 14th of October.

Interest on the above Loan runs from the 1/14 of October ,1916—this is to be taken into consideration when subscribing and added to the price of issue.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank and its Branches in China, Japan and India are ready to accept applications for the above named loan.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.

Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and commission. The Bank is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.

L. JEZIERSKY,

Manager.

11583

EDUCATIONAL

Small Classes in English, Mathematics and other subjects will shortly be held by Foreigner, Graduate in Arts, experienced in teaching Private Pupils, Schools and Colleges: Excellent Testimonials: Time, 7.30/9.00 a.m. and 6.00/9.00 p.m.: Terms Taels 5 per month per subject: Apply, Mr. Mistry, 6 Boundary Terrace.

11363

LOST

A BANK draft No. 10127, issued by Yuen Tung Tai, Changchow, 常州源通泰 payable to Yue Yuen Bank, Shanghai, 申豫源莊 for (98) Taels 623.00, due on the 29th day of the 10th moon (November 24, 1916).

The public are hereby warned against accepting the said draft, which has been declared null and void.

This advertisement also appears in the "Shen Pao".

Foo Shing Tai, Wusieh.

無錫正祥鎮復興泰

11586

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration.

Notification No. 254

INVITATION OF TENDERS (138/1)

The public is hereby notified that tenders are invited for the supply to this Railway of the following quantities of Sleepers, Bridge Ties and Crossing Timbers, viz:—

74,000 pieces of first class Japanese Oak Railway Sleepers to be delivered c.i.f. including Customs duty and War risk at our Chentangchuang Wharf.

50,000 pieces of first class Japanese Oak Railway Sleepers to be delivered c.i.f. including Custom duty and War risk at our Pukow Wharf.

4,000 pieces of first class Japanese Oak Bridge Ties to be delivered c.i.f. including Custom duty and War risk at our Pukow Wharf.

2,000 pieces of first class Japanese Oak (Hailin or Oregon Pine) Crossing Timbers to be delivered c.i.f. including Custom duty and War risk at our Pukow Wharf.

Tender forms attached with specifications and full particulars may be obtained free of charge on application to the Head Office of the Railway, Tientsin, Hopei.

Tenders must be signed, sealed and marked "Tender for the supply of Sleepers, Bridge Ties and Crossing Timbers" and addressed to the Managing Director, Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration, Tientsin. The same must reach the above address on or before twelve o'clock noon of the 21st day of November, 1916, and will be opened at three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

The order or orders for the goods will be given to the tendering firm or firms, whose tenders have been accepted, not later than the 30th of November, 1916, during which time and including which date the prices of all tenders must hold good.

No tenders will be entertained unless presented within the time given and made on the forms supplied by this Railway.

The Managing Director does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any of the tenders and reserves the right of placing the order in lots.

(Sd.) C. L. WONG,

Managing Director,

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration.

Tientsin, 1st November, 1916.

11541

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Front room, with bathroom and verandah attached, to let.

Tel. 3482

2403

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8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

A very comfortable attic with all home comforts, 'Phone 1946.

10070

TO LET

CENTRAL. Large and small rooms: bathrooms attached, Quiet comfort. Excellent cooking, very moderate terms. Apply to Box 368, THE CHINA PRESS.

11282

CENTRAL. Englishwoman wishes quiet couple or two ladies to board with her. Large comfortable south room, extra large bathroom, enamelled bath and geyser attached, in private flat. Every comfort and convenience, elevator, etc. Reasonable terms. Apply to Box 106, THE CHINA PRESS.

11608 N 14

TO LET, room with bathroom and verandah. Apply to 45 Bubbling Well Road.

11546 N 18

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED position, by specialist exporter, with solid references, using French, English, Russian and Japanese languages fluently. Neutral firms preferred. Apply to Box 103, THE CHINA PRESS.

11605 N 17

AN English young lady, with five years' experience in Schools in England, wishes position in mission or Government school. Apply to No. 4237, 10 Woosung Road.

11609 N 17

WANTED situation as translator, interpreter or secretary, by a trustworthy, well-educated Chinese, speaking several dialects, experienced in handling English and Chinese official correspondence. No objection to outport or travelling. Excellent references. Please apply to Box 108, THE CHINA PRESS.

11612 N 14

ADVERTISER (British) seeks position, as travelling salesman, five years' experience, well acquainted with leading merchants Chekiang, Chihli and Shantung Provinces. Apply to Box 96, THE CHINA PRESS.

11578 N 11

POSITION WANTED by a Chinese as godown-keeper, storekeeper or timekeeper: many years' experience in Shanghai. Apply to Box 204, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED by English family, furnished flat or small furnished house. Western district. Apply to Box 107, THE CHINA PRESS.

11611 N 14

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, nurse or companion to America or Europe for sick German lady. Leaving here with S.S. China, November 20th. High wages. Please apply to Box 105, THE CHINA PRESS.

11607 N 14

WANTED an expert stenographer, male or female. Apply to Box 101, THE CHINA PRESS.

11601 N 12

Exchange and Mart

ONE Underwood Typewriter for sale, almost new. Party going home. Apply to Box 109, THE CHINA PRESS.

1-2 SEATER Hupmobile (4 cylinder) 1916 model, for sale. Apply to Box 102, THE CHINA PRESS.

11604 N 14

TYRES for sale, two new Dunlop, heavy rubber, studded outer-covers, 26 by 2¼/8. Cheap price. Apply to Box 100, THE CHINA PRESS.

11587 N 11

FOR SALE, Hotchkiss motor-car, 6-cylinder, 7-seater limousine, in perfect condition. Newly-painted and unholstered. Equipment complete, including head, side and tail-lights, horn and speedometer. An excellent, closed family-car for the cold season. For particulars as to price and demonstration apply to the Central Garage Co., Ltd., 2a Jinkee Road.

11516 T F.

WANTED to buy, Victoria carriage, second-hand. Must be nearly new. Rubber-tyred, wide seats. Reply, with description, price, address, 'phone number, to Box 104, THE CHINA PRESS.

11606 N 11

WANTED to buy, Victrola with records in perfect condition. Send particulars to Box 97, THE CHINA PRESS.

11581 N 11

FOR SALE; One or two English-made motor-cycles, mechanically perfect, brand-new and ready for the road. 3½ h.p. Suitable for single or side-car work: at bargain prices. Apply to Box 388, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

International Recreation Club

31st and 32nd Gymkhana Meeting

18th and 25th Nov.

Entries close at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 14th November, at the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

Entry forms may be obtained upon application, from the undersigned.

By order,

Y.J. CHANG,

Secretary.

11597

M. CHING CHONG

Proprietor, Yeh Mei-Ching

Hardware and Metal Merchants

Government Contractors

Materials of every description for Engineering

Naval and Marine Stores always in stock

Our entire stock is from well-known manufacturers, and our prices are moderate

Sole Agent for

The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

For further information, please apply to—

66-69 North Soochow Road, Shanghai.

Tel. Gen. office No. 2971

Tel. Pri. office No. 4385